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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 201 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Travancore Congress' Ultimatum To Govt.

Civil Liberty Or Civil Disobedience?

Demand For Withdrawal Of Prohibitory Orders

But Durbar Warns People Of Grave Consequences

TRIVANDRUM, August 22.

The Travancore State Congress is reported to have decided to offer Civil Disobedience and in particular to disobey the prohibitory orders issued against meetings of the State Congress by the District Magistrate of Devicolam, Quilon, Kottayam and Trivandrum.

IN THIS CONNECTION IT IS STATED THAT THE STATE CONGRESS HAS INTIMATED TO THE GOVERNMENT THEIR INTENTION TO RESORT TO CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IF THE PROHIBITORY ORDERS WERE NOT WITHDRAWN.

THE GOVERNMENT ARE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE DECLINED TO DO SO AND WARNED THE PEOPLE CONCERNED OF THE GRAVE CONSEQUENCES OF THE PROPOSED DISOBEDIENCE.—UNITED PRESS.

Kamaladevi Escorted Out Of Travancore

Condemns Attempt To Draw Thick Veil Over Affairs In State

TRIVANDRUM, August 22.

Mrs. Kamaladevi was escorted by the Travancore police authorities yesterday to Tinnevelly from where she is proceeding to Mangalore.

It is learnt the case against her for disobedience or prohibitory orders issued by the Quilon and Trivandrum District Magistrates has not been filed.

Escorted by Mr. Subramanya Iyer, District Superintendent of police, Trivandrum, Srimathi Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, who was arrested at Trivandrum on Saturday evening, was brought to Tinnevelly by car. On behalf of the District Congress Committee Mr. S. Kuttalalingam Pillai received her. She is addressing a public meeting this morning and leaving by the Indo-Ceylon Express for Mangalore.—A. P.

KAMALADEVI'S STATEMENT

TINNEVELLY, Aug. 22.

Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya has issuer the following statement:—

"I was brought by the Travancore police last night to Tinnevelly and released. Before leaving the jail premises, I made it clear that I would consent to go out only if the release would be free from the imposition of any conditions. As I was not prepared to give any assurances or undertakings, it was only on this understanding that I was brought away.

These prohibitory orders which are being increasingly served on political workers coming to Indian states raise certain pertinent issues as to their justification because members of the Congress Working Committee are now finding these restrictions being extended to them which clearly shows that the holding of Socialist views has nothing whatever to do with restraining orders. After all it is the inalienable and inherent right of all Indians, unless they prove to be habitual criminals, to be able to move freely in this land of ours. We are perfectly respectable law-abiding citizens of British India and, therefore, our "bonafides" should be accepted by other authorities until we prove by our actions to the contrary. A state, moreover, belongs just as much to the people as to the administrative authorities just as the authorities seek the help and advice of people from outside the people too have equal right to call in those in whom they have confidence and secure their co-operation. After all the authorities do not consult the wishes of the people when they draw upon outside help nor can the people be expected to regulate their invitations to suit the whims of the authorities.

I was due to preside over a conference in Travancore and the programme there covered just two days had I been allowed to fulfil that programme I should, in the normal course of things, have left Travancore in the third day. I was not going there to conduct a political campaign, nor to break laws or offer Satyagraha. Therefore the authorities had no justification for assuming that I would create a riot or an uncontrollable situation but by placing needless obsctacles in the fulfilling of a very normal and legitimate work they created an unfortunate situation for themselves.

I am more than sorry for the incidents of that evening but the authorities have only themselves to thank. I am told, issuing of such orders is the policy of the Government and so whether one is going there for half an hour or one month makes no differ-

(Continued on page 7, col. 3)

French Cabinet Resignations

PARIS, Aug. 22.

The Minister for Labour, M. Ramadier, and the Minister for Public Works, M. Frossard are resigning over M. Daladier's speech. M. Pomaret another Independent Socialist succeeds M. Ramadier.—Reuter.

(See Page 7)

The Hon. Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, India's woman Minister (U. P.), standing with a group of Press men who had gone to see her off at the Karachi Air Port. She has proceeded to Europe for reasons of health.

ARMY BILL DEBATE

Nauseating Talk Of Loyalty

Englishman Is Worst Sinner: Aney On Windsor Episode

(From Our Special Correspondent).

SIMLA, August 22.

At long last the end is in sight of one of the longest debates of the Assembly Session of over four days and nearly 20 hours. As the only speakers still remaining are Messrs. Jinnah and Ogilvie, the voting is expected to take place before lunch.

According to the present calculations, Government with the help of Mr. Jinnah's party is expected to command 66 votes as against the Opposition's 58—unless some last minute developments intervene to sway the present supporters of Government.

The full strength of the Opposition is now present with the arrival of Mr. N. C. Chander the only absentee from the Congress benches being Babu Bhagwandas who is still ill.

Remarkable Debate

The spirited eloquence of Mr. Asaf Ali, the forcible reasoning of Mr. Aney and the emotional fervour combined with irresistible logic of Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai were the features of to-day's remarkable debate. It was exactly at five that the Opposition Leader closed his one-hour speech expounding the legal and political implications of the Bill.

Nauseating

Mr Aney put forward convincing reasons in support of circulation. "Nauseating" was Mr. Aney's comment on the talk of loyalty indulged in by the other side.

"Englishman is the worst sinner in the matter of loyalty" said the Nationalist leader referring to the manner in which Duke of Windsor was treated.

Opposition laughter greeted Mr. Aney's words that they changed their loyalty like the changing of coats. He construed the bill as an attempt to secure their indirect consent to the future war which they wanted to declare.

"Blackest Of Laws"

Mr. Desai's speech was full of brilliant sayings which evoked repeated cheering. Calling the bill "the blackest of laws" he referred jokingly to the senile military men and senile civilians who believed in getting loyalty by a general dose of repression. He, however, said that the Bill in so far as it acknowledged and showed fear of their power of persuasion was "the rarest compliment the Government had ever paid to the people whom they represented." He also suspected the purpose of the Bill was to give false impression to the world that India was behind them in the next war. Mr. Desai told the Treasury Bench that India of 1938 was not India of 1914. He reminded the House that the last war, though it was described as a war for liberation of subject races, only added more subject races to the Empire. He characterised the Indian army as Indian only in the sense that India paid for it. His reply to the Muslim League was that he for his part preferred "trying to struggle to be free instead of being perpetually slaves".

As for the requisition from the Punjab Government, his retort was stinging "we don't want to do their dirty job".

Mr. Desai felt so strongly on the issue raised by the Bill that he said, "any man who assists this ought to be ashamed of himself".

(Details On Page 7)

TRAIN CRASH IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.

Three persons were killed and 50 injured when a train crashed into a stationary train in the New York underground.—Reuter's Special.

Japan Accuses Soviet

Strong Protest Against Alleged Violation Of Manchu Border

TOKIO, August 22.

Japan has strongly protested to Russia against three alleged violations of Manchukuo border by Soviet planes on Saturday.—Reuter.

JAPANESE LAUNCH BIG OFFENSIVE

HANKOW, Aug. 22.

The Japanese have launched a big offensive from Kiukiang along a forty mile front from Yangtse southward, advancing along the river bank while other forces are fighting their way through the hills.—Reuter.

DR. SCHUSCHNIGG TO BE TRIED

BERLIN, August 22.

Dr. Schuschnigg is expected to be one of the accused in the trial which is officially announced to take place in Vienna for "illegal and treasonable activities."—Reuter.

HITLER'S DECREE ON TRIAL FOR TREASON

VIENNA, Aug. 22.

A decree signed by Herr Hitler providing for the trial of those accused of treasonable activities, includes, apart from Dr. Schuschnigg. Three ex-Ministers and the ex-Police President, Skubl.—Reuter.

REPUBLICANS OFFER GRIM RESISTANCE

SARAGOSSA, Aug. 22.

The Nationalists are still finding their efforts to make headway on the Ebro Front opposed by grim determination on the part of the Republicans.

The battle has now been raging with unabated violence for several days. While the communiques of both sides show that the Nationalists have improved their position, no spectacular gains are yet claimed.

The Republicans continue to fight with desperate courage from fortifications constructed in the past month.—Reuter.

CONCILIATORY TONE OF REPLY

SARAGOSSA, Aug. 22.

Semi-official comment regarding Franco's reply claims that the tone of the note is cordial and conciliatory and adds that General Franco does not quibble about accepting the three basic principles of the British plan, namely, withdrawal of 10,000 volunteers, co-operation in defining military objectives and offer of two neutral ports.

The letter is described as an indisputable proof of General Franco's desire to reach a resolution.—Reuter.

(SEE PAGE 7)

AZAD TO FLY TO KARACHI?

KARACHI, August 22.

In response to Mr. G. M. Syed's Telegram, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is likely to fly to Karachi to join Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in connection with solving the ministerial tangle.

Dr. Choithram, accompanied by Professor Ghanshyam, Leader Congress Assembly Party, left for Hyderabad to-night to receive Sardar Patel.

Acharya Kripalani arrived at Hyderabad this morning.

All the Congress members of the Assembly and other members are now in Karachi.—A. P.

Indian Languages For Legislatures

M.L.A.s' Plea For Giving Broader Interpretation Of Section Of India Act

KHER'S ASSURANCE: SPEAKER TO GIVE RULING TO-DAY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, August 22.

ALL SECTIONS OF THE HOUSE SEEMED TO BE ONE IN THEIR ANXIETY THAT THE BUSINESS OF THE ASSEMBLY SHOULD BE CONDUCTED IN INDIAN LANGUAGES BUT THERE WERE DIFFERENCES OF OPINION AS TO WHETHER THAT WAS PERMISSIBLE UNDER SECTION 85 OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT. EXCEPTING FOR MOTILAL SETALVAD, THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL WHO GAVE A PURELY LEGAL VIEW, ALL WHO GAVE THEIR VIEWS INCLUDING THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE SEEMED TO FAVOUR THE USAGE OF INDIAN LANGUAGES BY PLACING A BROAD INTERPRETATION ON THE SECTION IF THAT WERE POSSIBLE.

Debate On Draft Rules

The question as to whether the members of the Assembly could use Indian languages or not in transacting the business of the House came up for discussion in the Assembly on Monday during discussion of draft Rules for conduct of business in the House.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan wanted to amend the Draft rule that generally the business of the House should be conducted in Hindustani.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi who raised a point of order felt that the amendment would not be in order.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad, the Advocate-General, held the same view and said that the amendment was beyond the scope of Section 85. He said that if a member knew the English language, it made it obligatory on his part to speak in English, no matter what the subject he was called upon to speak.

Mr. K. F. Nariman thought the entire House would be with the Speaker if he gave a broad interpretation to the Section as the intention of the framers of it was to impose a foreign language on Indians and thus debar them from speaking in their mother-tongue.

GOVT.'S SYMPATHY

Mr. Kher was in complete sympathy with all those who wanted that Indian languages should be spoken in the House but it should be so done that Section 85 of the Act was not contravened. On the part of the Government it would welcome that interpretation of Section from the chair that would enable members to speak in Hindustani and other Indian languages. After all Government was anxious to see that the 'lingua franca' got popular.

SPEAKER'S TASK

Mr. Mavlankar was cheered by members when he said that if possible he would give that interpretation which would be conducive to the growth of national languages. But he would have to see if that was possible. His task was not an easy one. He could not twist the language of the section to suit a particular purpose. If two interpretations for a section were possible, then his interpretation would be that which would encourage national languages. He wanted time to consider the question and give his anxious thoughts to it. He promised to give his ruling on Tuesday.

Possibly for the first time the Opposition parties were left to themselves to decide whether they would have a particular amendment of rule or not.

Mr. Kher instructed Congress party members not to take part in voting and Muslim Leaguers defeated Democratic Swaraj Party members to the amusement of the entire House.

Section 85 of the Government of India Act, says:—

("All proceedings in the Legislature of a Province shall be conducted in English. Provided that the rules of procedure of Chamber or Chambers and the rules, if any, with respect to joint sittings, shall provide for enabling persons unacquainted or not sufficiently acquainted with the English language to use another language."

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 22.

An attempt to do away with the ballot system to decide the relative precedence of resolutions tabled to be moved in the House on non-official days, was made in the Bombay Legislative Assembly when it resumed discussion of the draft rules of procedure on Monday at 11-30 a.m. with Mr. G. V. Mavlankar in the chair.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, who had not attended the present session was present in the House to-day and Mr. Motilal Setalvad, Advocate General also attended the House.

When discussion was resumed to-day the House had before it the rule regarding decision of relative precedence of non-official resolutions. According to the draft rules it was to be decided by ballot. Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan moved an amendment to the effect that relative precedence should be determined by the or-

(Continued on page 4, col. 3)

STOP PRESS

REACTION TO FRANCO'S REPLY

LONDON, Aug. 22.

General Franco has little to gain and much to lose by his reply, opine circles in close touch with the Non-Intervention Committee in London.

French and Russian quarters emphasise that the grant of belligerent rights cannot be allowed to precede substantial withdrawal of volunteers.

ROME.— Authoritative circles consider that General Franco's reply has done nothing to overcome the deadlock to the completion of the Anglo-Italian Pact.

BERLIN.—The press characterises General Franco's reply as offering valuable concessions and capable of removing friction between Britain and "Nationalist Spain. "Diplomatische Korrespondenz" declares that Gen Franco's demand is the fundamental recognition of his sovereignty as a logical right and on the military side General Franco's offers represent willingness to meet the demands more than half way.—Reuter.

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ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted:—A suitable virgin belonging to high and respectable family for a very young Garg Gotra Bisa Agarwal, B.A., LL.B. bachelor aged 25. Grandson of Rai Bahadur. Father owing landed property worth Lacs and a flourishing business. Correspond Box No. 10670, "Bombay Chronicle."

European Lady recently settled in India invites friendly correspondence from noble bachelor or widower. Credentials exchanged. Box No. 10646 "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Veterinary Graduate for Khairpur State (Sind) on Rs. 60 p. m. in the scale of Rs. 50-5-120|5-160 5-200. Quarters free. Service Pensionable. Apply to the Veterinary Superintendent Khairpur Mirs, stating age and qualifications before 31st August, 1938. (9293)

Wanted a General Clerk in the Grade of 36-2-50 only those well experienced in Municipal affairs for at least five years need apply. An L.S.G.D. knowing typing will be preferred. Apply immediately stating age, qualifications, experience and with copies of testimonials if any to Mr. Jethalal P. Parekh, President Municipality, Ghatkopar. (9285).

52. TO BE LET.

To Be Let Free Service—if you want decent Flats, Rooms, etc. anywhere in Bombay or Suburbs we shall secure them for you free of any charge. Write House Renters' and Tenants' Bureau, Bombay 1. (10668)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted:—Influential Agents to sell our pure Nilgiri Teas at very competitive rates for the season in India and abroad on attractive remuneration. Apply:—The National Nilgiri Tea Co., Mettupalaiyam, (Nilgiris). (10667)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE BOMBAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

THE BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

The appointment of a full time Salaried Chairman of the above Associations is under consideration and applications are invited for the post from gentlemen, preferably not directly connected with Insurance, qualified by administrative experience and of recognised standing.

The appointment is to be made in the first place for a period of 3 to 5 years and will carry a salary in the neighbourhood of Rs. 3,000 a month.

Applicants should state age, qualifications, full account of professional or business activities and present employment, if any.

Applications should be submitted in confidential cover to the Secretary, Bombay Fire Insurance Association, Jacob Sassoon Building, 6 Rampart Row, Bombay, not later than 10th September, 1938.

9281.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED an INDIAN MEDICAL MAN, Government servant or a non-official, Muslim preferred, with not less than five years' experience preferably in surgery and public health, for the post of Medical Officer, Pilgrim Quarantine Station, Kamaran. Kamaran is an Island in the Red Sea and is used as a Sanitary Station for pilgrims to the Hedjaz from the East. The post is non-pensionable but if a Government servant is selected, leave and pension contributions will be payable on his behalf from the Kamaran Quarantine Station Fund.

Pay of the post is Rs. 500-50-700 with free furnished quarters, light, fuel, water and ice according to scale. Private practice and medical inspection fees as Port Health Officer allowed. Free 2nd class or tourist passage on joining and termination of appointment. Leave and passage concessions according to rules prescribed.

QUALIFICATIONS.—An applicant must possess, (1) a medical qualification registered in Great Britain and Northern Ireland under the Medical Acts in force, or an Indian Medical qualification recognised under Section, 11(1) of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933, and (ii) diploma in public health and be a skilled bacteriologist, and be registered in British India under one of the Provincial Medical Acts.

Applications must be accompanied by (i) Medical Registration Certificate in original, or a copy thereof attested by an Indian Medical Service Officer or a Magistrate, (ii) Medical Certificate of fitness, (iii) certificate of good moral character from a Gazetted Officer not connected with the applicant's own family and (iv) testimonials by Professors. Full particulars regarding age, nationality, experience (Medicine, Surgery and Public Health) and appointments held, publications, speciality and other relevant data in a tabular form should be furnished

The selected candidate will be on contract for five years in the first instance, including one year on probation, and his services will be liable to termination on six months' notice on either side. He will be required to join the appointment in September, 1938.

Applications should reach the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Simla on or before the 1st September, 1938.

9288.

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF MR. JAWAHAR LAL RAWAT, M.A., LL.B., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, AJMER.

INSOLVENCY PETITION NO. 70 OF 1938.

Seth Bagh Mal son of Seth Chand Mal Manajan Saraogi of Ajmer. Petitioning Creditor.

Versus

1. R. S. Moti Lal
2. Seth Tota Lal
3. Seth Sunder Lal
4. Seth Hira Lal
5. Seth Ganeshi Lal
6. Seth Jai Kumar

sons of R. B. Seth Champa Lal Agarwala by caste and residents of Beawar. Debtors.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS in the case noted above the official Assignee of Bombay has applied to this court that since by the order of adjudication dated 1st July, 1938, passed by the Bombay High Court in its Insolvency jurisdiction in case No. 220 of 1938 Messrs. Ganesh Narain Onkar Mal and other versus Moti Lal Champa Lal and other debtors, all the property of the debtors vests in him, the order of this court dated 24th June, 1938, appointing Official Receivers and Messrs. Gadh Mal Lodha and Pandit Naurang Rai Sharma, Secretary Edward Mills as Interim Receivers under Section 20 of the Provincial Insolvency Act No. V of 1920 be vacated and the Interim Receivers be discharged and be directed to deliver possession of all the assets movable and immovable taken possession of by them to the Official Assignee of Bombay.

Notice is therefore hereby given to all the creditors of the abovenamed debtors carrying on business at Bombay, Beawar, Karachi and at various other places under the style Champa Lal Ram Swarup and Champa Lal Moti Lal that they or such of them as may desire should appear in person or by their duly appointed agent before this court on 29th August, 1938, at 10-30 a.m. for prefering objection, if any, to the aforesaid application of the Official Assignee and it is further notified that the aforesaid application of the Official Assignee and objections thereto so far filed and that may be filed on or before 29th August, 1938, shall be heard on the 9th September, 1938, at 10-30 a.m. by this court. In the event of the creditors or any of them failing to appear before this court on the dates notified above the application of the Official Assignee shall be heard and decided in their absence.

The application filed by S. Bagh Mal, creditor for adjudication of the debtors as insolvents has also been fixed for hearing for 15th September, 1938.

Given this 29th day of July, 1938, under my hand and seal of the Court.

BRIDH LAL,
Reader,
Insolvency Court, AJMER,
(9307)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SMALL CAUSES COURT

SUIT NO. 371/15900 OF 1936.

HAJI ABOOBAKAR HAJI JANMAHOMED ..... Plaintiff

Vs.

S. B. PARKAR, a firm ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property, dated 1st July, 1938, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiff all the right, title and interest Shridhar Baburao Parkar a partner in the Defendant firm in the property of leasehold land at present held by Hari Yesoo Salaskar and Shridhar Baburao Parkar under an agreement with the Municipality of Bombay dated 5th February, 1936, situate at Dadar-Matunga being Plot No. 163 D Bombay, with the building not yet numbered under Collector's New No.— and New Survey No. 2/1114 and Cadastral Survey No. 156/10C in the Matunga Division and Municipal Ward No. 7123 (2) and New Street No. 690 B. containing by actual measurement 640 square yards or thereabouts.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 12th day of September, 1938, lodge in my office affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges

Dated this 11th day of August, 1938.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ
Commissioner.
9300.

Public Notices

G.I.P. RLY. TENDERS.

THE GENERAL MANAGER, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of 45 tons Copper Ingots. The tender form can be obtained from the office of the Railway's Controller of Stores at Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 2nd September, 1938, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

9269.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a temporary vacancy of an ASSISTANT LECTURER in Zoology in the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, on the scale of Rs. 130-10-200, which is liable to revision. Applications must reach the Principal of the Institute on or before 1st September, 1938. Intending candidates will be supplied on application with the form of application and the Memo. of information regarding qualifications, duties, etc. in respect of the post.

Royal Institute of Science,
Bombay, 22nd August, 1938.
(9299)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, INVITES TENDERS for the purchase of ferreous and teakwood scrap available for disposal at the Haji Bunder Depot, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay. Price per copy of tender form Rs. 2, which amount will not be refunded. Closing date 15th September, 1938, at 3 P.M. (S.T.). Tender forms obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office. Payment by cheque, Postal Orders and Postage stamps will not be accepted. (9275)

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, MASULIPATAM.
O. S. NO. 197 OF 1938.

To, DAYALAL BHAICHAND, of Kolhapur.

Whereas Messrs. HUSSAIN & SON have instituted a suit in the above number against you for Rs. 405-10-6 and the same stands posted to 30-8-38 for your appearance, take notice that if you fail to appear on the said date, the matter will be decided "exparte."

S. V. SURYANARAYANA,
Vakil for plaintiffs.
Masulipatam, 17-8-1938.
(10671)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on Sunday, the 28th August, 1938 at, 10-30 A. M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Himat Nivas 31, Doongersi Road, Malabar Hill valuable high class furniture specially made to order, such as dining table, chairs, sideboards, sidetables, cushioned stools, zoondah cupboards, dressing tables, writing tables, book-stands, almyrahs, carpets hand-paintings, rich velvet curtains, safe, glass crockery and platedware, show-cases, bedsteads, China wash hands stand etc., etc.

The property of C. M. Eastley, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF RELIGIOUS BOOKS, ETC., OF HARIPRASAD BHAGIRATH, LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

Messrs. Bennett & Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from the Official Liquidator of Hariprasad Bhagirath, Ltd., (in Liquidation), and on account and risk of the defaulting customers Bai Chandrawali Devi and Vidyawati Devi, will on Saturday, the 27th August 1938, at 3 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction in one lot at Godown No. 106, Cavel Street and opposite the Lane at Dadyseth Agiary:—

A very big lot of Sanskrit and Hindi religious books, "Vaidic" books and other miscellaneous books, printed book sheets, etc also furniture, such as, cupboards safe, stands, steel cupboard, clock, also printing and binding machinery, etc., etc., belonging to the Company together with the goodwill and copy-rights, if any.

The above will be on view on sale day.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Move Towards Industrialisation

Subhas Babu On How To Meet Foreign Trade Menace

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

"If we want to exist as a self-contained and self-supporting economic unit, we will have to meet the menace of Industrialisation from abroad by our own Industrialisation."

Thus declared Babu Subhas Chandra Bose clarifying his views on Industrialisation and the philosophy underlying the Village Industries Association, in the course of a speech delivered at the annual general meeting of the Indian Science Association to-day.

These remarks were made in reply to a question from Prof. Meghnad Saha, who wanted to know whether India was going to stick to the philosophy of the Bullock Cart, thereby perpetuating servitude or whether she was going to be a modern industrial nation, which having developed all her natural resources, would solve the problems of poverty, ignorance and defence and take her honoured place in the comity of nations.

MOVING TOWARDS INDUSTRIALISATION

Babu Subhas Bose observed that all Congressmen do not hold the same view so far as the question of Industrialisation was concerned. But without exaggerating, he would remark, that so far as the younger generation was concerned, our thoughts and ideas had been moving in the direction of industrialisation.

He added: "We believe in industrialisation for various reasons. We cannot conceive of an adequate solution of the problem of unemployment without Industrialisation. It may be an evil, but it is an evil from which there is no escape. National boundaries are breaking down and the whole world is becoming one economic unit. If we want to exist as a self-contained and self-supporting economic unit we will have to meet the menace of industrialisation from abroad by our own industrialisation."—United Press.

Industrial Problems And Labour Standards In East

NEW DELHI (By Mail).

"The East is manufacturing at prices attuned to agricultural incomes and in so doing appears as a menace to the great manufacturing countries of the West. The outstanding social and economic problem of the Orient, seen in its world setting, is how this difficulty can be resolved"—this is one of several important pronouncements made by Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the I.L.O. in the course of his recently published report entitled: "Problems of Industry in the East", recording personal impressions of social and economic conditions gathered during his tour of India French India, Ceylon, Malaya and the Netherlands Indies in the cold weather of 1937-38

Asia, which used to be regarded primarily as a purveyor of raw materials, the report points out, has assumed a new economic significance because of its growing industrialisation. By dint of intelligent organisation, great application to the problems of scientific management and marketing, and the careful training of a well-educated people in various skilled occupations, Japan has become an industrial State of the first magnitude. Though the pace of industrialisation has been less rapid in India, the country with its tea plantations (860,000 workers), cotton mills (436,000), jute mills (279,000) collieries (173,000) railway workshops (125,000), and engineering workshops (103,000), and its large numbers of small factories and workshops employing many millions, it is pointed out, is fast developing industrially.

Reviewing labour standards in India, the report points out that the conditions prevailing in large-scale industry do not compare unfavourably with those in many European countries and that, except in respect of wages, employment conditions are in reasonable correspondence with the stage of industrial development reached by the country. Conditions in small factories and unregulated workshops, it is however held, leave much to be desired in respect of health, sanitation, lighting, ventilation, safety, etc. The report makes a forceful plea for further reduction of hours in large and small-scale factories and points out that a shorter period of more intensive work is more profitable from both the employers' and workers' points of view.

Discussing industrial unrest in India, the report while conceding that but for the reformist legislation of recent years the situation would have been more acute, emphasises that a peaceful atmosphere in factories cannot be ensured solely through the agency of law, and puts in a strong plea for development of trade unionism Incidentally, Director Butler pays a tribute to the Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad, the joint conciliation and arbitration machinery devised by which under Mahatma Gandhi's advice has prevented serious strikes in Ahmedabad during the last 15 years.

Directing attention to the fact that the labour co-efficient in the Tata Steel Works, for example, is 75 per cent. of European or American efficiency, the report challenges the accusation often made about the Indian worker, and asserts that efficiency is largely determined by a combination of the factors of poverty, ill-health and illiteracy.

Discussing the conditions of agricultural workers and their low standard of living, the report points out that, while in Europe it is generally held that a square mile of land cannot sustain more than 250 persons, in India large agricultural districts contain over 600 persons per square mile. Such pressure of population lowers agricultural wages and this in its turn tends to depress industrial wages. The report takes the position that while the problem of improvement of living standards can be approached from a number of angles, underlying them all, specially in India, is the need for education in its broadest sense.

Finally, pointing out that the total value of international trade carried on by the 1000 million inhabitants of the East is not appreciably greater than that of Great Britain with less than 50 millions, Director Butler asserts that for the adequate social and economic development of Asia it is essential that Asiatic countries should be further industrialised and that the countries of the West should reconcile themselves to assigning to Assia a greater share of international trade. To discuss these and related problems the report urges that an Asiatic Labour Conference should be convened at an early date under the auspices of the I.L.O.—A. P.

BROADCASTING STATION FOR NAGPUR

Govt. To Be Asked To Extend Financial Support

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

The Executive Council of Nagpur University has decided to address the Provincial Government for financial co-operation in the establishment of a Broadcasting Station at Nagpur.

The Council declared Mr. V. V. Gore of the College of Science Nagpur, to be worthy of the degree of the Doctor of Science, his thesis on "The Influence on Media on Liesegang Phenomenon" having been approved by the examiners

With regard to the resolution of the public meeting of Muslims held at Waraseoni, to remove the 'Nag' from the seal of the University, the Council declared that the 'Nag' in the University seal is not a communal emblem and does not represent any deity. It is intended to represent Nagpur, the capital of the Province and the Headquarters of the University and is found similarly used in the old historical seals of the city. Under the circumstances the Council sees no reason to make any change in the seal which has already gathered round it academic associations for the last fifteen years.

The Council decided to co-operate with the Inter-University Board with regard to the formation of a National Committee of Historians of India to take part in the quinquennial International Historical Congress.

The Council decided to institute a Post-graduate Diploma Course in Co-operation.

The Vice-Chancellor has been requested by the Academic Council to discuss the question of establishment of a Commerce College in Wardha with Mr. S. N. Agarwal, Organising Secretary, Marvari Education Society, Wardha and ask him to prepare a complete scheme for Commerce College, with special reference to the needs of the Province and the resources available for meeting them.

Bombay Tailoring Workers' Union

Under the auspices of the above Union, a public meeting of the tailors of Bombay was held at Nagpada Neighbourhood House on Sunday evening Mr. C. K. Narayanswami presided.

Speeches were delivered, amongst others, by Messrs. Mirajkar, Pinto, Abbasi and Shahid, explaining the aims and objects of the Union.

The constitution of the Union as approved by the Working Committee of the Union was read at the meeting, and was passed unanimously.

The meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks to the Chair.

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* Tosan	15th "	18th "
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The Scout World

APPEAL TO PUBLIC WORKERS

(By "ORION".)

A circular sent out by the Baden-Powell Boy Scouts Association, Bombay, to educational institutions and associations, states that 27 out of 50 associations have seceded from the B. P. Association and formed a new Association, thereby giving an impression to the general public that a large number of Associations are still attached to the B. P. Association. The facts of the case are as follows.

Prior to the annual general meeting, a circular was sent round by the then Provincial Secretary asking for the opinion of the associations regarding the proposed changes in the constitution of the Bombay's organisation. Out of 55 associations that have been more or less functioning, 6 belong to Indian States Among the 49 others, 3 associations could not hold their meetings in time. Two or three others were District School Board associations, which were just then changing hands due to elections. Of the remaining 43, 28 associations replied, 27 of which supported the changes and one only viz., the Bombay local association, not agreeing. It is learnt on enquiry that in some of the associations that have not answered. the Secretary was absent on leave.

Then again, in the general meeting itself, where almost all the districts were represented, the changes were adopted by a majority of 23 to 1, the one being the Bombay local association's representative. Among the absentee members, there were three district representatives, who, according to the mandate given to them by the local associations they were representing had to vote for the changes, but conveniently elected to be absent from the meeting.

Thus it will be seen that in Bombay Presidency, the only members that want continuation of the B. P. traditions are only a section of what was formerly the old Bombay local association. The word 'section' has been advisably used, as a great majority of the members of the local association had resigned from it in disgust, as the Executive Committee did not care, or dare, to call a general meeting of the association. In the meanwhile, it is amusing to read the self-righteous indignation of the B. P. Provincial Commissioner.

THE I. N. S. A.

It will be remembered that soon after the agitation against the Chief Scout's remarks started, a few of the prominent intensely national section of the public, who held that B. P. scouting it was worked in India was against the best interests of the Indian youth, met together and formed a national Scout Association run purely by nationalist Indians to replace, in time, the Boy Scouts Association in India. A very few enthusiasts took up this stupendous task and in a few short months, made considerable progress in actual work as well as in public education. What they lacked in numbers, they made up in enthusiasm. Their greatest service lies in bringing a rapprochement between the great Seva Samiti and the nationally-inclined Provincial and State Scout organisations. When this Association saw that the Provincial Scout Headquarters at Bombay was genuinely anxious to throw off the yoke of the Imperial Headquarters, they quickly changed their attitude to one of co-operation with the Bombay sociation and considerably helped with publicity work, which paved the way for the declaration of independence of the Bombay Provincial Scout Organisation. It is now reliably understood that the I.N.S.A. will very soon be amalgamating with the "Hindustan Scout Association, Bombay Presidency" so that in added strength, the Scouts of this great country may march on joyously to the glory of the Motherland.

We now trust that all the local associations in the Presidency and the thousands of groups under the self-sacrificing leaders will take steps immediately to apply for registration forms from the Organising Commissioner, "Hindustan Scout Association, Bombay Presidency," and get their groups registered at once. At present, the registration is absolutely free of cost.

COMMISSIONERS

It is well-known that a voluntary movement like the scout organisation can only get on under expert leadership, and in the new order of things, we will be needing for these leaders men of spotless character, who are willing to set apart considerable time and solid work for the sake of the children of the land. In the old regime, many of the Commissioners were appointed on account of the influence of their position, though a few here and there were extraordinarily scouty leaders. Many of the outstanding people among our public workers stayed away on account of the non-national character of the movement. Since this has ceased now, it is to be hoped that more and more of the public workers will flock to the standard of scouting. Those who would be anxious to do their bit for India's scouting, may please apply to the Organising Commissioner, "Hindustan Scout Association, Bombay Presidency", Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY LOCAL ASSOCIATION

As soon as a sufficient number of applications are received from the City's groups, steps will be taken to convene a public meeting of the workers and sympathisers to start a new Bombay Scouts' Local Association in place of the one that has broken away from the Presidency's Scouting.

WANTED

WELL EDUCATED Gentleman with business aptitude to join sound and lucrative business monthly guaranteed income Rs. 100, must invest Rs. 8,000. Apply Box 10669, "Bombay Chronicle."

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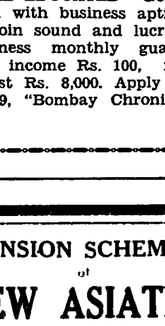

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All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 22.

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Since June 1	Departure from normal
Agra	97	78	—	15.1	—1.8
Amraoti	89	73	0.2	26.2	+6.5
Akola	90	74	—	2.89	+9.5
Ahmedabad	89	77	—	17.4	—4.9
Ajmer	87	75	—	7.7	—6.1
Ahmednagar	81	69	—	22.3	+12.2
Ambala	94	78	—	16.8	+0.1
Allahabad	90	78	—	32.1	+7.0
Benares	89	76	0.5	25.7	+0.4
Bareilly	92	75	0.4	32.3	+5.5
BOMBAY	87	79	T	55.6	+2.7
Bangalore	77	64	0.8	19.3	+8.6
Bhopal	86	76	—	42.5	-
Baroda	91	77	T	31.1	-
Belgaum	79	68	T	24.4	—7.8
Bahawalpur	103	84	—	1.1	—2.5
Bijapur	89	71	0.6	15.0	+7.7
Bellary	85	70	3.5	12.2	+6.8
Bhavnagar	91	78	0.1	16.5	+2.4
Chittagong	86	77	T	66.0	+8.4
Calcutta	91	80	—	22.9	—10.5
Cuttack	86	75	1.8	23.7	—8.3
Cawnpore	93	80	—	41.7	+20.0
Calicut	84	71	5.5	93.4	+16.6
Colombo	84	75	0.2	9.1	—6.3
Cheerapunji	71	67	3.1	353.9	+96.0
Cocanada	90	78	—	20.4	+6.2
Cochin	81	72	1.7	52.7	—5.2
Dehra Dun	86	73	—	66.5	+9.4
Delhi	99	80	—	7.3	—8.8
Dehra I. Khan	97	79	—	2.0	—2.3
Darjeeling	67	58	0.9	87.5	+7.5
Desa	88	75	—	14.9	—2.8
Dalhousie	*	—	-	39.2	—4.4
Fort Sandeman	97	75	-	2.9	—1.6
Gorakhpur	90	78	0.4	37.4	+6.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	83	70	0.3	13.8	—1.7
Hyderabad (Sind)	101	79	—	2.1	—2.0
Indore	84	72	0.1	39.1	+17.8
Jhansi	92	75	—	30.8	+6.5
Jubbulpore	87	75	T	42.8	+6.4
Jacobabad	106	82	—	0.7	—1.3
Jaipur	94	75	—	10.3	—5.4
Karwar	84	72	1.5	75.5	—15.7
Karachi	82	76	—	2.9	—2.4
Kodaikanal	—	—	—	—	—
Khandwa	86	74	T	29.2	+10.7
Lucknow	91	75	2.3	49.3	+25.4
Ludhiana	93	79	—	7.1	—2.6
Lahore	94	73	0.3	6.7	—4.5
Lyallpur	98	80	—	5.5	—1.9
Multan	102	85	—	1.2	—3.2
Mysore	79	65	0.1	8.3	+1.2
Madras	84	74	T	7.7	—1.3
Maymyo	73	67	0.6	17.2	—4.3
Marmagoa	—	—	—	—	—
Malegaon	90	72	T	11.7	+0.6
Mussoorie	71	60	0.1	48.4	—7.6
Mahableshwar	65	61	2.5	196.2	—11.6
Murree	72	58	—	34.5	+6.9
Mount Abu	70	63	0.2	33.2	—9.8
Masulipatam	85	78	0.1	16.2	—
Mandalay	85	77	0.2	9.1	—2.7
Mangalore	82	73	1.5	97.4	+7.2
Meerut	—	—	0.4	15.2	—3.3
Mercara	73	60	1.8	94.2	+7.8
Nagpur	90	76	—	40.4	+9.8
Ootacamund	64	53	0.4	16.4	—3.5
Patna	88	80	0.1	37.3	+8.3
Peshawar	95	78	—	1.3	—2.3
Poona	82	71	—2	14.1	—0.7
Pachmarhi	78	68	T	61.8	+10.7
Port Blair	84	75	2.3	51.3	+6.9
Quetta	90	51	—	1.9	—
Ranchi	83	73	T	28.7	—5.9
Rawalpindi	89	71	—	32.9	+15.9
Rangoon	82	74	1.5	53.3	—1.5
Ratnagiri	84	73	3.4	89.3	+12.6
Rajkot	89	77	0.1	17.4	—2.0
Sialkot	88	76	0.1	26.6	+9.7
Srinagar	85	57	—	6.2	+0.6
Sholapur	89	72	0.1	25.3	+13.1
Shillong	75	65	0.1	48.9	+7.8
Simla	70	58	—	37.0	—0.9
Surat	88	79	0.1	32.8	+2.4
Salem	84	73	—	19.9	+8.5
Trichinopoly	85	74	—	10.6	+5.5
Trivandrum	80	74	1.9	21.5	—2.2
Vizagapatam	88	77	0.2	14.3	+1.4

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 22-8-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.032 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.1 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 87.3 degrees 2.3 above normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 79.1 degrees 3.4 above normal

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 300 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.01 inches

Total rainfall during the month 8.31 inches

Total rainfall during the year 86.90 inches.

Weather remarks: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 22-8-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.93 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.72 inches.

For correction of shipe' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

ARMY MEN TO HELP RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Progress Of Official Scheme And Some Future Lines Of Advance

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

To capitalise the training and discipline of the Indian ex-soldier and make him an ally in rural uplift programmes is the objective of a branch of army activity which, since it was started in 1935, is claimed to have made sufficient progress to merit study.

Committees in most cantonments in India form the link between the local civil and military authorities in this work and are described as the bedrock of all army training in rural reconstruction. These committees usually consist of the station commander and representatives of Units of services, such as the Medical Service.

Reports recently made by commands from various parts of India on the results so far attained are summed up as follows:—

RURAL DRIVE CAMPAIGN.

The inclusion of Rural reconstruction as a subject in the educational training of the Indian army has resulted in all formations and Units taking a deep interest in campaign. It is claimed that the serving soldier has now at least a fair theoretical knowledge of what can and should be done to improve the standard of living in his village. On the practical side, financial considerations have with a few conspicuous exceptions limited the army's efforts. A few encouraging reports have been received indicating that in certain village areas, the efforts of the returned soldier are bearing fruit, and that efforts are being made to try out the methods he advocates.

Future lines or advance will include the following:—Teaching in Military and Civil schools of methods of improving the design of appliances used in villages and in village industries: Provision of wireless sets in Unit lines and the use of cantonment cinemas. Study of the possibilities of linking regimental thrift societies with the civil co-operative system, so that serving personnel should understand how the civil system works. —A.P.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Monday.

An echo of the communal rioting that broke out in the City in April last, was heard in the Girgaum Police Court to-day when the Maharbowrie Police placed on remand Sheik Adam Sheik Abdulla.

It was stated that Arjun Babaji Rane was riding on his bicycle along Null Bazar on April 17 when he was set upon by a gang of hooligans and assaulted with sticks and knives. He was removed to J. J. Hospital. His cycle was taken away by the hooligans.

On Saturday, it is stated, he saw the accused riding the cycle he had lost four months ago, and reported the matter to the police. By means of a sales receipt he was able to establish the identity of the cycle. The accused on the other hand, was unable to give a satisfactory explanation of the manner by which he came to be in possession of the cycle.

Pending further investigations the accused was ordered to be released on bail till September 2.

Sambhaji Narayen was arrested by the Agripada Police last night, on a charge of stabbing a woman.

It appears that two months ago the accused had taken a penknife from a child of the complainant's relation and did not return it. Since that time there has been ill-feeling between the accused and the complainant's family.

The accused was placed before the Magistrate this morning, at Mazagaon Court, and was ordered to be released on bail till September 3.

Fourteen persons alleged to be gamblers were arrested by the City Police and the Anti-Gambling Squad during the week-end.

A shop situated in Nagaji Sajaj Chawl, Falkland Road, was raided by the Lamington Road Police on Saturday last and four persons were arrested.

It was stated that Police found cash including marked coins and sutta slips in the shop.

Names of the accused are: Ganeshmal Sangaji, Maneckchand Sangaji, Hansraj Pitaji and Mawji Nanji.

The Anti-Gambling Squad arrested nine persons in different parts of the city on Saturday. All the suspects were put up before Mr. I.S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon Court. to-day, and were ordered to be released on bail.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M.
Frontier Mail (Saturday, only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Mails, Express and Passenger trains.

Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35
Delhi Express	6 0
Gujarat Mail	6 45
Kathiawar Mail	7 25
Frontier Mail	8 15
The Flying Ranee (Mondays only) from Surat	*9 48
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Mondays) from Surat	10 58
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 0
Kathiawar Express	18 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesdays.

Departures from Bombay Central.

Kathiawar Express	8 45
Baroda Passenger	9 25
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 50
The Flying Ranee (Saturdays only) to Surat	15 10
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Saturdays) to Surat	18 5
Gujarat Mail	20 25
Frontier Mail	21 30
Kathiawar Mail	21 50
Delhi Express	22 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	22 25

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward pas-	

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (via Poona.)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 7-24 p.m.

Delivery: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—LONDON (via Poona.)

Karachi.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—COLOMBO (via Poona).

Planes call at Hyderabad. Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:- Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 7-15 a.m.

COLOMBO BOMBAY (via Poona.)

Delivery: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and

Wednesday and Friday 6 p.m.

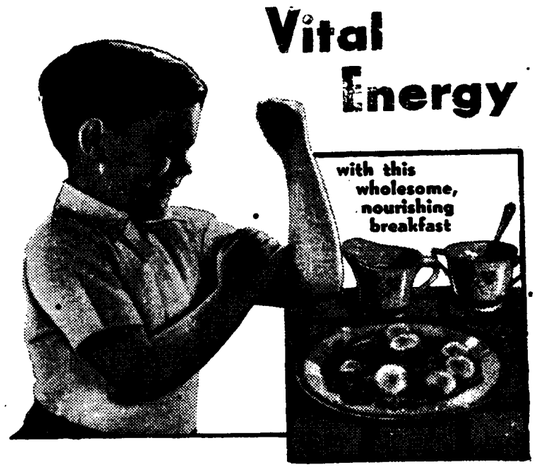
THE AIR PRESUMPTIVE

Who shall succeed departed Reith?
To whom, in all sublunar space,
Can Britain suitably bequeath
His place?
Breathes there a being fit to sway
Reith's self-made Empire of the Air?
The Talking Mongoose is, they say,
Less rare.
Who could with monumental phlegm
Rebut the thankless licensees
Like him? who, sleepless, watch the employees,
And guide them through this Age of Jazz—
A vestal band no slur befouls,
Their private conduct open as
Their vowels?
Now public virtue is renewed
While aspirants the call await—
Self-questionings obsess the good
And great.
Now K.C.B.'s new heights achieve,
Now M. V. O's lead nobler lives,
Now O.B.E.'s no longer leave
Their wives.
The B.B.C. expects a sign,
Rapt in a sacramental hush;
The brooding Governors decline
To rush.
But to the millions listening in
Somehow a wordless rumour's broached
That God has tentatively been
Approached.

SAGITTARIUS.

—In "The New Statesman and Nation".

Give Him Vital Energy



IN a day of normal playing and growing, a child burns up more energy, in proportion to his size, than a hard-working man. Give him Kellogg's Corn Flakes at breakfast, for a *quick* supply of extra energy. Children and grown-ups love the crisp, golden flakes, with milk and sugar. Easily digested, too.

Kellogg's and Milk work well together

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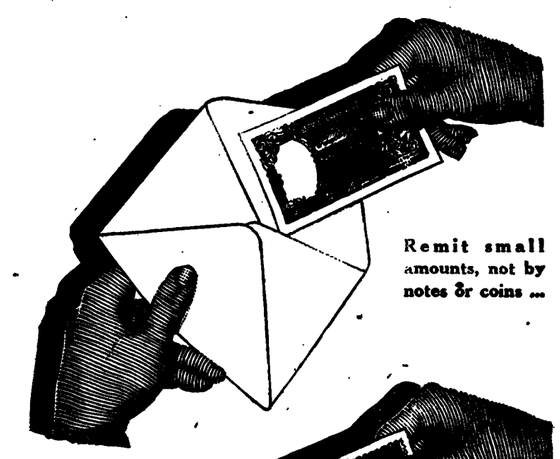

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s).
TRANSMISSION I.

a.m.
8-0 Records.
TRANSMISSION II.

a.m.
11-30 Prayer. 11-35 Madhavsing. 11-52 Bhavgeet.
noon.
12-0 Yesterday's Talk.
p.m.
12-45 Panditrao Nagarkar. 12-40 Noon Day Melodies. 12-55 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Low Brows Only.
TRANSMISSION III.
p.m.
5-30 Yusuf Effendi. 6-0 Bombay Orchestra. 6-5 Musical Excursions. 6-35 Pakhawaj Solo. 6-45 Alla Rakha. 7-0 To Bhumijan. 7-45 Commercial News. 8-0 Fortnight's Events talk in Gujarati by Kapila Khandwalla. 8-15 Bombay Orchestra. 8-25 Banibai Sangeetkar. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Contrasts. 9-30 News. 9-45 Indian Films, by Sir Richard Temple. 10-0 Yusuf Effendi.

Bombay—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I.
31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s).
a.m.
11-30 Same as in Bombay I.
TRANSMISSION III.
61 metres (4,905 kc/s).
p.m.
5-30 Same as in Bombay I. 10-0 Dance Music.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres (886 kc/s).
TRANSMISSION I.
a.m.
7-0 Katha from 'Ramayana.' 7-15 Arti. 7-25 In a Devotional Mood. 8-10 Ramzan Khan. 8-25 Instrumental Interlude. 8-30 Zohra Jan. 8-40 News in English. 8-50 In Hindustani.
TRANSMISSION II.
noon.
12-0 Spiritual Songs
p.m.
1-0 Records. 5-45 Interlude. 5-50 Test comments.
TRANSMISSION III
p.m.
6-5 Light Music. 6-30 For Young Listeners. 7-0 Surbahar Solo. 7-15 Zohra Jan. 7-30 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Indrabai. 8-30 A talk in Hindustani by Gupta 'Bhajanawali.' 8-50 Zohra Jan. 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Cornet Solo. 9-50 Indrabai. 10-0 Big-game Fishing in West Africa. talk by Capt. M. F. C. Turner. 10-15 Ramzan Khan. 10-35 Malang Khan and Rhythm Boys. 10-45 Bhai Boora. 10-50 News; 10-55 Test comments.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I.
31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s).
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION II.
31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s).
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III.
60 metres (4,995 kc/s).
5-45 as in Delhi I.
p.m.
6-5 Light Classical Music. 6-20 Ramzan Khan. 6-40 Chughtai and his Quartet. 7-0 Music. 7-20 Light Music. 7-30 Bhai Boora. 7-50 Rawat. 8-0 Zohra Jan. 8-15 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 In Lighter Mood. 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 In Lighter Mood; 10-50 as in Delhi I. 10-55 News.

Delhi—III Programme

TRANSMISSION I.
19.8 metres (15.160 kc/s).
a.m.
7-0 to 9-0 Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION II.
19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s).
noon.
12-0 to 2-0 Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III.
31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s).
p.m.
6-0 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-30 to 8-15 Programme as in Delhi II. 8-15 to 11-0 Programme as in Delhi I.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).
VUC 370 metres (810 kc/s).
p.m.
12-36 Radio Trio. 1-6 Market Rates. 1-8 Radio Trio (Contd.) 1-36 New Comers' Hour. 5-6 Children's Corner. 6-6 Sudhir Banerjee. 6-26 Ratneshwar Mukherjee. 6-51 Rajen Sen Gupta. 7-11 Dildar Mian. 7-26 Binapani Mukherjee I. 7-36 Khalifa M. Saghir Khan. 7-51 Sarat Chandra the unknown. His talent; a gift or a creation? Talk in Bengali by S. N. Ganguly. 8-6 News. Weather. (Bengali). 8-21 Fazal Karim. 8-41 Binapani Mukherjee I. 9-1 Commercial news and weather report. 9-6 News. 9-21 Vocal Recital. 9-36 Current publications, book review by N. L. Emerson. 9-51 Organ and vocal recital.

Calcutta—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I
31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)
Programme as in Calcutta I
TRANSMISSION II
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
p.m.
5-6 to 8-21 Programme as in Calcutta I. 8-21 Babalrani. 8-36 Ghulam Sabbir Khan. 8-46 Babalrani. 9-1 to 10-36 Programme as in Calcutta I. 9-1 to 10-36 Programme as in Calcutta I.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres (1,500 kc/s)
p.m.
5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 Shrimad Bhagwad Gita. 5-55 Bhajan and Geet. 6-15 Haseena Nazneen. 6-35 Alap Patdeepki on Sarangi. 6-40 Bai Saraswatibai. 7-0 Nand Kumar. 7-10 Haseena Nazneen. 7-25 Ban ki Chirya. 7-30 Bai Saraswatibai. 7-45 Readings from books. 8-0 Nand Kumar. 8-15 Hour with villagers. News, Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Haseena Nazneen. 10-5 Nand Kumar; Ghazal. 10-15 Listeners' letters. 10-40 Bai Saraswatibai.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)
p.m.
6-30 Madan Lal of Hoshiarpur. 6-45 Babu Ram of Hoshiarpur. 7-0 Devotional music. 7-30 For countryside 8-0 Punjab ke Geet. 8-15 Babu Ram. 8-35 Madan Lal. 8-55 Classical music. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Madan Lal. 10-10 Khurshidbai Hujruwali. 10-35 Classical music.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
p.m.
6-30 Qamar Ahmed. 6-50 Gauhar Sultan. 7-15 Lucknow Orchestra. 7-25 Jameelabai of Cawnpore. 7-45 Playwrights. Talk in Hindustani by K. D. P. Gaur. 8-0 Classical music. 8-25 Gauhar Sultan. 8-45 Qamar Ahmad. 9-0 Jameelabai. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Punishment and Justice, talk by H. Husain. 10-0 Gauhar Sultan. 10-20 Qamar Ahmad. 10-40 Jameelabai.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
p.m.
5-30 Prologue in music. By Vijayeswara. 6-0 Carnatic Orchestra. 6-10 Shrimati Meenakshi Sundaram. 7-15 Light Fantastic Toe. 7-30 Shrimati Meenakshi Sundaram. 8-15 Violin Duet. 8-25 N. Rajagopalan: Vocalist. 9-15 News, Weather Report. 9-30 European music for Uninitiated, talk by S. A. Jackson. 9-45 Edith Estborn: Pianoforte. 10-15 Variety Programme.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres (4,950 kc/s)
p.m.
5-30 D. K. Pattammal. 6-0 For Villager (Telugu). 6-30 For Villager (Tamil). 7-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I. 9-45 N. Rajagopalan: Vocalist.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 13.93 m. (21.53 Mc/s)
GSH 13.97 m. (21.47 Mc/s)
GSG 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s)
GSG (to 9-30 p.m.) 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s)
GSF 19.82 m. (15.14 Mc/s)
p.m.
7-30 Torquay Municipal Orchestra. 8-20 Test Commentary. 8-30 Dansant. 9-0 Test Commentary. 9-30 News. 9-50 Test Commentary. 10-30 Band of Royal Marines. 10-55 Test Commentary.
10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme.
GSP 19.60 metres (15.31 Mc/s)

BATTLE OF LANGUAGES IN BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

(Continued from Page 1.)

der in which resolutions were received in office and the House may grant priority if seven days' clear notice was given by a member.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan and Mr. Karandiker opposed the amendment.

Mr. B. G. Kher said that a strong case had been made out against the amendment by members of the opposition themselves. There had been a convention in the House that in case there was an important resolution other members in whose names resolutions appeared stood out in favour of the mover of important resolution. The amendment was lost.

The House then proceeded to consider the rule which gave power to the Speaker to give priority to any item of non-official business notwithstanding anything contained in the previous rules.

Mr. A. V. Chitre moved an amendment to the effect that the particular rule should be deleted. He said that such rule was unnecessary. There was already provision in the rules giving absolute powers to the Speaker and there was no need to give this additional power

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta supporting the amendment stated that the rule concerned was a dangerous provision by approving which the House would stultify itself. The Speaker had already unlimited powers and if the present provision remained he could create chaos in the House. If the Speaker could do anything he liked then why have rules at all, he asked. It would suffice if there was one rule namely "business of House shall be conducted as desired by the Speaker". That would be a good example of manifestation of faith in the Chair

Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, opposing the amendment stated that it had not been known that the Speaker or the President had created chaos in the House inspite of similar rule being in existence for long. Rule had been there and there was no reason why it should be removed now. This rule applied only so far as non-official business was concerned and there was no possibility of Government getting any priority for any business of theirs. The amendment was put to vote and lost.

Mr. R. N. Mandalik moved another amendment to the effect that the Speaker may give priority for any item of business with the consent of the House but it was thrown out.

Mr. Kher accepted an amendment of Mr. Jhabvala to the effect that no question asked shall be unduly delayed its answer by the Minister in charge of the same. He also accepted an amendment to the effect that the copies of the Bill which are still to be introduced should be supplied to the members just before they are introduced in the House.

The Assembly then proceeded to discuss the notice that is to be sent to the members of the Legislative office regarding the business in the House. Mr. G. K. Phadke moved an amendment to the effect that the proviso to the rule which stated that such notices could be deposited in places meant for members should be deleted.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta supported the amendment.

Mr. Kher said that he was prepared to accept the amendment but it was for the members to decide as to whether that would be suitable to them because there was no alternative suggested and the only possible thing that would be done was to send these notices to their respective addresses.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi objected to the Premier's accepting the amendment off hand. It was for the House to decide in the matter.

When the amendment was put to vote Premier Kher instructed to Congress benchers not to take part in voting. Only the democratic Swaraj Party members voted for the amendment and the Muslim Leaguers opposed the amendment and it was lost.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi at this stage suggested that time would be saved if those who had given notice of amendments sat together with the Prime Minister and discussed the same and see how many of them would be acceptable to Government and how many could be withdrawn.

The suggestion was supported both by the Prime Minister and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and it was agreed that the House should adjourn at 4 p.m. and movers of the amendments should sit for an hour and discuss the amendments and see if an amicable arrangement could not be arrived at with a view to save time.

Mr. Kher at this stage pointed out that it was past four and the House might be adjourned so that the movers of the amendments could meet and discuss.

The House adjourned till 11-30 on Tuesday.

quainted with English may address the Assembly in any recognised language of the Province: provided that the speaker may permit any such member to address the Assembly in any language with which he is acquainted."

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan moved the following amendment to the above rule "substitute rule by the following: "Business of the Assembly shall be transacted in Hindustani but any member who is unacquainted or not sufficiently acquainted with Hindustani may address the Assembly in any recognised language of the province: provided that the speaker may permit any such member to address the Assembly in any language with which he is acquainted."

The Speaker informed Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan that the amendment was out of order as it contravened Section 85 of the Government of India Act.

Section 85 of the Act reads "all proceedings in the Legislature of a province shall be conducted in English language: provided that the rules of precedure of the Chamber or Chambers and the rules, if any, with respect to joint sittings shall provide for enabling persons unacquainted or not sufficiently acquainted with English language to use another language."

AMENDED AMENDMENT.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan wanted to move an amendment in an amended form. The amended amendment read as follows "The business of the Assembly shall be generally transacted in English but any member who feels, he is unacquainted or he is not sufficiently acquainted with English, may address the House in Hindustani or any other recognised language of the province."

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi rose to a point of order and stated that even the amended amendment contravened the provision in the Government of India Act. While the Act laid down a definite instruction, the amendment gave option. He considered the amendment out of order.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan said that his amendment was not against the spirit of the provision in the Act. He asked as to who it was that was to judge that a member was sufficiently acquainted with English language or not. A member might feel that he is sufficiently acquainted with English to address the House on a particular subject but not sufficiently acquainted to address on another subject in the same language. He felt that the onus of judgment should be left to the member himself.

Mr. S. L. Karandikar said that this particular provision in the Government of India Act had been sufficiently discussed in other legislatures and a liberal interpretation had been placed on the provision. He for one, would be satisfied if word "such" were to be deleted from the original provision as that would give complete liberty to the speaker to allow anyone to speak in any recognised language of the province.

Primes Kher said that the Government would gladly meet the wishes of the Opposition in this respect. As a matter of fact, they were anxious to do so, provided that any such decision would not contravene the provision in the Government of India Act. He said that the Advocate-General was fortunately present in the House and would explain what the legal position was.

Mr. Motilal Setalvad the Advocate-General addressing the House said that the amendment as worded gave option to the member to speak any language even though he was acquainted with English language. But the scheme of the Section in the Government of India Act was definite on the question. Only those who were unacquainted or those who were not sufficiently acquainted with the English language were exempted from speaking in English language.

Continuing the Advocate-General stated that the amendment as worded contravened the provision in the Government of India Act and it went beyond the scope of the section of the Act.

The Speaker, enquired if it would still contravene the section in the act if "generally" from the amendment were deleted.

The Advocate-General said that that was so and continuing stated that if a member had spoken in English before and later felt that he could speak in Gujarati or Marathi better it did not mean that he was not sufficiently acquainted with English language. It could not be stated that a member was acquainted with English language for a particular purpose and unacquainted for some other purpose. What was contemplated was that he should be generally acquainted with the English language. The test was not whether he could do justice to a particular subject in English language but the test was: Was he or was he not sufficiently acquainted with English language?

The Speaker wanted certain doubts to be further cleared. He wanted to know as to whether a member who knew English and had spoken in it felt that he could not properly express himself, for example on Indian philosophy in English language could be allowed to speak in some other language. After all, it was never the intention of the Act that the provision should handicap the expression of the member.

The Advocate-General said that the language of the section in the Act was very clear on the point. It could not be stated that a member was sufficiently acquainted with English language to speak on one subject and not sufficiently acquainted to speak on another subject.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan at this stage wanted further to amend his amendment to the effect that any member who felt that he was not sufficiently acquainted with the English language to express himself on matter before the House should be allowed to speak in Hindustani etc.

TYRANNICAL SECTION

Mr. K. F. Nariman said that what the House was concerned was not merely, purely, legal interpretation of the Section. The provision in the act was an attempt to impose a foreign language and it was absolutely necessary to stretch the language of the Section to circumvent the provision. For example, if a member spoke in English once according to the section, he would be debarred for ever from speaking in his mother tongue in future. He felt that the section should not be narrowly interpreted. Apart from strict legal interpretation the Chair had to see that the section was so interpreted that members were not debarred from using their mother tongue. Though the section was a small one, it was a tyrannical one. The entire House would be with the Speaker if he gave a broad interpretation to the section.

Premier Kher once again explaining the position of the Government in the matter said that Government was in utter sympathy with the opposition in having Hindustani as the language of the Assembly or having any other regional language for that matter. He felt that there should be complete liberty to use any language one wanted provided the Act permitted the same. He was entirely at one with others that any interpretation that any ruling that the Chair might give would make it possible to speak in Hindustani and other languages. As a matter of fact Government were making it obligatory on the part of Government official to speak in Hindustani as far as possible and have been trying to introduce the same in schools and colleges. The reason why the Advocate-General had been asked to give his view was to know purely the legal position. That interpretation would be welcome to the Government which would allow Hindustani or any regional language to be spoken by members consistent with the provision in the act.

Speaker Mavlankar said that the interpretation of the provision in the act was for him not as easy as members who had ex-

(Continued in col. 2)

(Continued from col. 5)

pressed themselves thought. He could not twist the provision in the act in any way. It was his duty to interpret the provision in the act. If the section in the Act could possibly be interpreted in two different ways, he assured the members of the House he would give that interpretation which would be most conducive to the growth of the national languages. He would give his anxious thought to the same and give his ruling on Tuesday.

Mr. Kher at this stage pointed out that it was past four and the House might be adjourned so that the movers of the amendments could meet and discuss.

The House adjourned till 11-30 on Tuesday.

KALYAN CIVIC ELECTIONS

Names Of Congress Candidates Announced

(From Our Correspondent)
KALYAN, Monday.

The Kalyan Taluka Congress Committee has decided to contest the Municipal Elections and has adopted the following candidates on Congress ticket:—

Ward No. 1. Messrs. Vasudev M. Durve and Anant N. Joshi.

Ward No. 2. Dr. Vithal V. Phadake and Mr. Martand A. Sringarpure.

Ward No. 3. Dr. V. P. Mahatekar and Messrs. Devanmal Jetha Raja and Pranbhai V. Thaker.

Ward No. 4. Mr. Gulalsingh U. Pardeshi and Mrs. Sitabai R. Patwardhan (for the reserved seats for ladies).

Ward No. 5. Mr. Pandurang J. Bhalerao.

Ward No. 6. Mr. Krishnaji J. Jogalekar.

Ward No. 7. Messrs. Valji M. Joshi, Shanker S. Jadhav.

Ward No. 8. Messrs. Keshav R. Kanekar, Shanker K Khande.

Ward No. 9. Mr. Kame Janu Walanji (for the reserved seats for Harijans).

All the Congress candidates are likely to come out successful with the largest number of votes.

Rovers Cup Fotball

Kirkee Gunners Draw With Delhi Young Men

Teams Share 2 Goals In Exciting Match

In the third round of the Rovers Cup, the 3rd Field Brigade R. A. from Kirkee met the Young Men from Delhi on Monday, when a thrilling game was witnessed. It ended in a one-goal all draw.

The Young Men from Delhi gave quite a different display than they had done in their previous engagements. They played beautifully in all departments of the game. With Rashid of the Mahomedan Sporting in their attacking line, their raiding power was greatly improved. With a little more cohesion between their ranks they would certainly do much better. Roberts, the Delhi Custodian, covered himself with glory by saving several dangerous shots.

The Kirkee Gunners were nonplussed by the speed of their opponents and had a difficult task to keep their goal intact. They had the better of the exchanges in the initial moiety when they should have secured a lead. But Roberts foiled in their attempts. In the second half the Delhi players had the upper hand, after they had settled down, and gave an excellent display of football.

ROBERTS' SMART GOAL-KEEPING

The Gunners took charge of the attacking operations right from the kick-off and the Delhi goal came in for a couple of dangerous shots, one from the Kirkee centre-half which Robert, the Delhi Custodian, tipped over the bar smartly and the second from their inside-left, Thomson, which again the goalie shoved out to touch. Both the flag-kicks proved abortive.

Delhi then got away on the right flank and Robertson had to negotiate a couple of hot shots from Rasham and Masood. The ball travelled from end to end alternately with the respective defences having the better of the attackers. The Young Men were overdoing the short-passing game which neutralised some of their paying efforts. Rasham collared a neat pass from the right-wing, but he shot wide of the mark from close quarters. Just before the lemon time was announced Petto, the Kirkee right-winger, sent in a beautiful angular shot to the Delhi Custodian which Roberts tipped over the bar again. The teams changed ends with the score board blank.

GUNNERS SCORE

Soon after resumption the Artillerymen got going and Roberts was completely taken by surprise when McFarlane, their leader, made a solo move down the centre and evading several defenders sent in a tremendous drive into the far corner of the net. This was at the fifth minute after the re-start. The Gunners continued pressure for some time.

DELHI DRAW LEVEL

Midway through this period Begg broke away on the right flank and sent across a lovely pass to Rashid, the Delhi inside-left, who with only the goalie to beat made no mistake in scoring the equaliser. Excitement ran high a little later when Begg centred again in front of the goal-mouth. There was a regular tug-of-war between the Delhi inside forwards and the Kirkee defenders. Murray saved the situation by kicking the ball away. It was the Gunners' turn now to attack. Petto made an individual move at the right wing and gave a difficult chance to Roberts. The Delhi custodian cleared it away at the expense of a corner, which proved fruitless. The Young Men got a similar chance next without any result. Full time arrived with the scores even.

EXTRA TIME

Extra time showed no result.

RESULT

3RD FIELD BRIGADE	1 goal
YOUNG MEN, DELHI	1 goal

TEAMS

3RD FIELD BRIGADE, R.A.:—Robinson; Murray and Walker; Huntley, Compton and Geary; Petto, Thomson, McFarlane, Fahy and Chapman.

YOUNG MEN, DELHI:—Roberts; Basharat and Fayaz Mirsa; Harshan, Bashir and Hamid; Begg, Rasham, Masood, Rashid and Fayaz Khan.

REFEREE:—M. W. Ridley.

To-day's Match

Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Replays Delhi Young Men vs. 3rd Field Brigade.

An Exhibition Game

St. Xavier's ground, Wednesday, 6-00 p.m.
Howrah Union vs. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

BOMBAY INTER-SCHOOL CRICKET

Draws For Harris And Giles Shields

The following is the draw of the Bombay Inter-School Cricket Tournament (Seniors) for the Harris Shield:—

Anjuman-I-Islam High School bye, Maratha High School bye, R. M. Bhatt High School v. Bharda New High School; Proprietary High School v. Elphinstone High School; Esplanade High School v. Chikitsak High School; Ram Mohan English School v. Wilson High School; Master's Tutorial H. School v. Orient High School; J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage v. Bai Lilavanti Hindu H. School; New Era High School v. Fort & Proprietary H. School; Aryan Education Society's H. S. v. Marwari Vidyalaya H. School; Bai Kabibai Hindu H. School v. Antonio De Souza H. School; Robert Money School v. C. L. Boys' High School; Union High School v. Shet D. G. T. High School; Bombay Education League's H. S. bye, M. K. N. Bhatia High School bye, St. Xavier's High School bye.

Draw For Giles Shield

The following is the draw for Juniors for the Giles Shield:—

Robert Money School, bye; Marwari Vidyalaya H. School, bye; D. G. T. High School, bye; Anjuman-I-Islam High School, bye; Union High School, bye. Bombay Education L. H. School v. St. Xavier's High School; Ram Mohan English School v. Maratha High School; Aryan Education Society's H. S. v. Orient High School; R. M. Bhatt High School v. Wilson High School; J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage v. New Era School; Dr. Antonio Da Silva H. School, bye, Imperial High School bye, C. L. Boys' High School bye, Bharda New High School bye, Chikitsak Samooha H. School bye, Masters Tutorial H. School bye.

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Oliver HARDY
IN
"SWISS MISS"
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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 12, 1994
Muslim: Jamal-ul-Akhar 26, 1357
Parsi: Aspandarmad 22, 1307
Hightide: 10-22 22-19
Lowtide: 3-34 16-34
Sunrise: 6h 21m
Sunset: 7h 1m

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, August 24.

Municipal Schools Committee, 4-40 p.m.

Thursday, August 25.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

A meeting of the General Council of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. at the Party Office.

"STEAMER MOVEMENT"

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Hakusan Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 18th August, and is expected to arrive here on the 10th September.

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Indian Medical Association, Bombay Branch, Dr. P. T. Patel, M.D. (Lond.), will give a lecture with illustrations on the "Manifestations and Treatment of Typhoid Fever" at the Arthur Road Hospital, to-day (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. Members of the Medical Profession are cordially invited to attend.

BLAVATSKY LODGE, THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Mr. R. O. Aria will lecture in English with lantern slides at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

ASSAM CLUB

The second anniversary of the Assam Club was held at Maratha Samaj Building, Parel, under the presidentship of Mr. J. P. Bajpayee where all the Assamese students and residents in Bombay were present. A relief committee to raise funds of flood relief in Assam was appointed.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Prof. J. C. Daruvala will continue his class on Modern English Literature and will lecture on "Class Conflict in the Modern Drama" to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the University, South Wing. The other Adult Education Classes for the day will be held as usual.

"IQBAL DAY" AT ISMAIL COLLEGE

The Ismail College Hostel Parliament will celebrate 'Iqbal Day' on the 28th August at 3 p.m. in the College Hall. The Hon. Mr. Justice M. A. Somjee will inaugurate the function. Prof. Dr. Mohiuddin Kaderi, of the Osmania University, Hyderabad (Dn.), will preside.

Speakers will include Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Dr. Nazir Ahmed, Asgari Begum Saheba, Editor "Tanweer" and Moulana M. Shohab. Poems will be recited by Prof. S. H. Naqvi, Moulvi M. Israeli, and Moulana Khujandee. A "Mushaira" will be held after the function.

KRISHNASHTAMI AT KHAR

Krishnashtami function was celebrated at Ramakrishna Ashram Khar, and was attended by more than one hundred people. It opened with a beautiful song by Gujarathi Girls. Swami Sambudhananda, the President of the Ashram, spoke eloquently on the Life and Teachings of Shri Krishna emphasising that the ideal of Krishna of the Kurukshetra should be meditated by them rather than Krishna of Vrindaban.

Prof. Bhagwat, Swami Guneetananda and Mr. Jeshtaram Kapadia spoke on different aspects of Shri Krishna.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTION

The Joint Hon. Secretaries of the B. S. D. C. C. Vile-Parle, inform:—

Desiring Congress Candidates should send their applications on or before the 4th September 1938. Rs. 10 being the application fee is also to be sent along with the application. The fee is not refundable. Applications forms and other particulars can be obtained from the following addresses:—

Mr. G. D. Bhatt, President, B. S. D. C. C. Vile-Parle.

Mr. C. V. Yogi and Mr. V. M. Purao Hon. Jt. Secretaries, Santa Cruz and in the Ila Printory Raja-Bahadur Compound, Fort, Bombay.

The application forms also can be had at the office of the Bandra, Khar, Danda and Santa Cruz Congress Committees.

Applications duly filled in must be sent to the President B. S. D. C. C. Vile-Parle, or C/o Ila Printory, Fort, Bombay with the application fee.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Australia, New Zealand and all correspondence for Colombo per s.s. 'Comorin' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 25th instant.

Registered and unregistered correspondence, other than letters and postcards for Straits Settlements and all correspondence for Hongkong and Shanghai via 'Negapatam' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 25th instant.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Angel" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Wee Willie Winkie". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EROS—"Blockade" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Chhote Sirkar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Baghban". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jailor". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Chhote Sirkar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dharti Mata". Daily at 5 8 and 10-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Bluebeard's Eighth Wife". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Gopichand". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Gold is where You Find It" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Laximiche Khel". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"The Adventures of Robin Hood". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vachan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Rajkumari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"East Lynne". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Gorakh Aya." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Tuesday) at Tutorial High School, Grant Road, when Dr. Behram H. Mehta, will deliver a lecture on "Historical Background of Social Work" from 6 to 7 p.m. (S. T.). Students are requested to attend in time.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Comorin' with the mails from London of 11th instant arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on the 21st idem and left there at 5 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 2 a.m. on Friday the 26th current. She will sail from Ballard Pier at 10 a.m. the same day for Australia.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Sorabji N. Kanga, B.A., will give a further discourse in Gujarati on "Various Ways in which the Zoroastrian Religion is now-a-days being expounded."

BOMBAY TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of this Association, Mr. D. F. Kapadia, Head of the Textile Manufacture's Department of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, will deliver a lecture on the "Future of the Textile Industry in India", to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the air-conditioned conference hall of Electric House. Mr. D. S. Dabke will preside. The lecture is open to the public

SUBURBAN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries, the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee write:—

Those who wish to stand as Congress candidates in the ensuing elections for Bandra, Vile Parle and Juhu Municipalities are requested to enquire at the following places for information regarding the same. The candidates for Juhu Municipality should send in their applications to the Congress Committee on or before the 31st August, and candidates for Bandra and Vile Parle Municipalities, on or before the 4th September 1938. All information and application forms for Juhu Municipal elections can be had from:—(1) Santa Cruz Congress Committee, Bajaj Wadi, Station Road, Santa Cruz and (2) Vile Parle Congress Committee, Juhu Road, Vile Parle. (1) For Vile Parle Municipal elections, please enquire at:—Vile Parle Congress Committee Juhu Road, Vile Parle and (2) Andheri Congress Committee, Jagmohan Building, near The Railway Station, Andheri.

Regarding Bandra Municipal elections, please enquire at the following places:—(1) Bandra Congress Committe, Pinto Building, Hill Road, Bandra, (2) Khar Congress Committee, Khadi Bhandar, near Railway Station, Khar, (3) Danda Congress Committee, Danda Village, and (4) Santa Cruz Congress Committee, Bajaj Wadi, Station Road, Santa Cruz.

Gambling Convictions

BOMBAY: Monday.

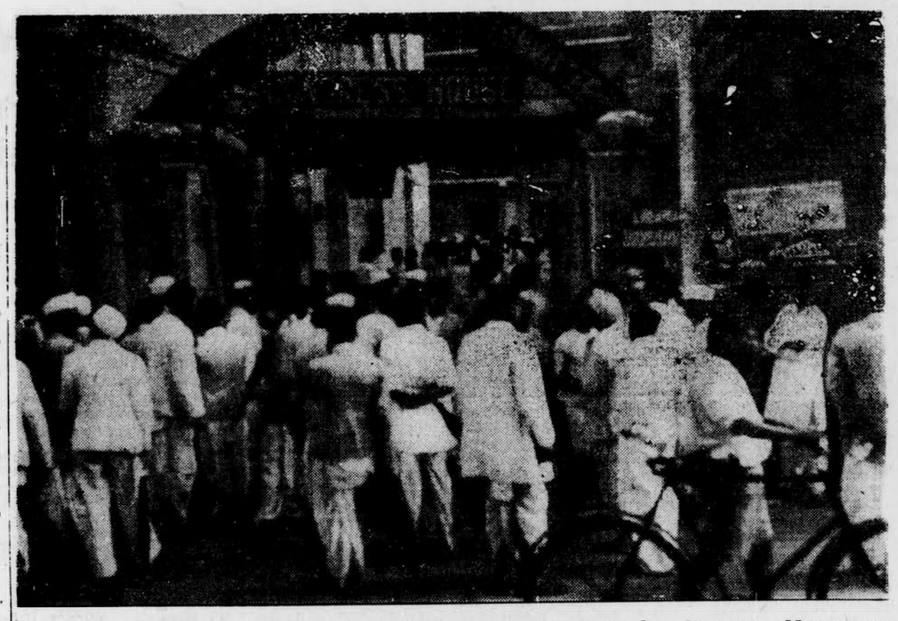
A sensational case under the Gambling Act came to a close today when Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, delivered judgment in the case in which Narandas Jethabhai alias Narandas Masalawala and six others were charged under the Gambling Act.

Narandas Masalawala was found guilty on a charge of owning rooms used for the purpose of gambling and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Babulal Hamchand, Dayabhai Lalji and Gangaram Bhopatlal were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each or in default to undergo a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of being found in a common gaming house for the purpose of gambling.

The remaining accused Labhshanker Ichashanker, Gaurishanker Jathabhai and Amritlal Narandas alias Antoo Kania were acquitted.

The case had been going for the last sixteen months and there was a record number of exhibits in the case.



Girgaum Congress voters turned up in large numbers at the Congress House on Sunday last to record their votes in the G. D. C. C. elections.

G. D. C. C. Election

SCRUTINY ADJOURNED

Results May Be Announced On Thursday Morning

Counting of Ballot-papers was resumed on Monday at 7 p.m., in connection with the G. D. C. C. election held on Sunday.

Altogether about 1,500 papers were counted in over three hours when the scrutiny had to be adjourned again to Tuesday 7 p. m. as about 700 more voting-papers yet remained to be counted.

Meanwhile an intriguing situation has arisen in view of several voting papers being marked in crosses or in letters in contravention of the rule that votes should be recorded in figures (number of votes allotted to a candidate.)

Normally, such votes should have been declared invalid but it had been stated that such marking was the result of the direction of Mr. Ganpati Shankar Desai, a Secretary of the B. P. C. C., who is stated to have been assisting the Election Officer in the conduct of the election.

About 100 such ballot-papers had been kept aside for a ruling by Mr. Khimji the Election Officer of the B. P. C. C.

In this connection a piquant situation arose when one of the candidates questioned the method of Mr. Ganpati Shankar's "directing" the voters. The Election Officer left for Poona on Monday morning. It is stated that he would be coming back on Saturday.

Scrutiny of voting papers is certain to be completed on Tuesday night.

If everything goes well, results will be announced on Thursday morning.

PANDIT ARJUNLAL SETHI IN CITY

BOMBAY, Aug. 22.

Pandit Arjunlal Sethi, the Tilakite leader of Rajputana, who is here in connection with the political affairs in his Province, had a free heart-to-heart talk with Mr. Savarkar, the President of the Hindu Mahasabha, on the present activities of the Gandhian regime in contrast to those of the Tilakites and inspiring veteran souls of the Lokamanya age.

The request of workers of the Social Service League, Bombay, Pandit Sethi visited Uchhavalai Nazar Aurvedic Charitable Oushdhalaya, Bachubhai Building, Parel, where Seth B. N Motivala and Vaidyaraj Pt. Kunj Beharilal and others received him and showed him round the various departments of the League. Sethji congratulated Mr. Motivala and his associates for the service they are rendering for the labour class.

Political Conditions In Sikar And Rajputana

Mr. Arjunlal Shethi, a leader of Rajputana spoke about political conditions in Sikar and Rajputana at a public lecture organised by the Bombay Citizens Committee in the Brahmana Sabha Hall on Monday.

Shethji said the people of Sikar did not gain anything by the settlement effected by Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj in the Sikar-Jaipur dispute. He alleged that the Sikar People's Committee or Praja Mandal was an organisation in the hands of Sjt. Jamnalal's men.

Baba Narsingdas who spoke next gave a resume of the activities of Congress in Rajputana ever since the Cawnpore Congress.

No Exemption To Bohras From Wakf Act

BOMBAY GOVT. REJECT PETITION OF MAHOMED ALI ALLABUX

The Honorary Secretary, Committee of the Dawoodi Bohra Wakfs and Trusts Welfare Association nas received the following reply from the Deputy Secretary Revenue Department, Government of Bombay to his representation not to exempt the community from the operation of the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923:

With reference to your letter dated the 17th July 1938 in connection with the application of the Mussalman Wakf Act, 1923, to the Dawoodi Bohra community I am directed to state that the previous petition from Mr. Mohamedally Allabux, Honorary Secretary, Dawoodi Bohra community, requesting Government to exempt the community from the operation of the above Act, has already been rejected by Government.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

The suburbs had another bright week-end the weather being ideal for out-door sports. The suburban sea-side resorts were crowded with promenaders.

Week-end cricket was played in pleasant weather, but somehow very poor scores were registered throughout the suburban area. Bowling feats were performed by two men. F. W. Maartinez of the G. I. P. Railway Institute, Bandra, performed a hat-trick while Walter D'Penha of the Sea Birds Cricket Club captured 5 wickets for 9 runs. The batting honour for the week-end go to Anthony D'Penha also of the Sea Birds who put up a score of 57 runs.

INTER INSTITUTE MATCH.

On Sunday afternoon the G. I. P. Railway Institute Bandra were 'at home' to the G. I. P. Railway Indian Institute, Dadar, at Danda Green.

The visitors batting first were all out for 43 runs, their highest contributor being V. M. Rariker, with 15 runs to his credit.

To this the home team replied with 106. F. W. Maartinez scoring 42. With 63 runs to their credit the home team put their visitors in again and for the splendid hat-trick performed by Maartinez they were able to skittle the whole side for 47. Thus giving the visitors an inning's defeat.

BANDRA GYMKHANA LOSE.

An unexpected victory was recorded by the Sea Birds Cricket Club in their match against the Bandra Gymkhana on Sunday afternoon at Danda Green.

In account of the sound batting of Anthony D'Penha the Sea Birds were able to put up 132.

TWO DRAW GAMES.

Two fixtures were gone through by St. Andrew's High School Bandra both played on their own school ground. The school was unfortunate in being forced to draw. In their match with the Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay played on Saturday, they were forced to draw with 6 runs to score and 3 wickets to go, owing to time.

The Sir J. J. School of Arts put up a score of 102, Penker contributing 34. To this the school replied with 96 for 7 wickets, L. Gomes contributing 32.

In their match with the Rest Ranwar Club played on Sunday. The schoolboys put up 65. L. Gomes with 21 to his credit. To this Rest Ranwar replied with 48 for 9 wickets, the highest contributor being D. D'Silva, 13. The game was drawn with a difference of 17 runs in the schoolboys favour

PALI CLUB WIN.

The Pali Club of Bandra were 'at home' to the Young Men's Parish Association, Sahar on Sunday afternoon at Danda Green.

The visitors put up a score of 92. P. Gonsalves scoring 41. The home team replied with 97 for 6 wickets, P. Pereira scoring 21.

Brisk canvassing is now going on throughout the suburban area for the forthcoming Municipal election.

FILMS FOR MEDICOS

Under the auspices of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College and Dr. Popat University of Ayurved the following Medical Films (Nos. 2 & 3 obtained through Messrs. Kodak Ltd. and Nos. 4, 5 and 6 presented by the courtesy of Messrs Petrolagar Laboratories Ltd., London and Bombay) will be shown in the Hall of the College, Vaidva Bhuwan, Bhuleshwar, on Saturday next at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.) These films are open to Medicos only. Medical persons and medical students other than those invited can attend the show. They should previously see the Hon. Secretary on any evening between 6 and 7 p. m. (S. T.) and obtain passes. No charge is made for the pass and only one pass will be available per person. No one will be admitted without the pass.

The films are:—(1) The Mosquito. (2) The Circulation. (3) Caeserian Section at full Term for Contracted Pelvis. (By Dr. Spencer Mort, M.D. at N. Middlesex Hospital) (4) The Science and Art of Obstetricks by M. de Lee. (5) American (6) A. Comedy.

PATRIOT AND PHILOSOPHER

Tributes To Memory Of Late Luis De Meneses Braganca

Tributes were paid to the memory of the late Mr. Luis de Meneses Braganca at a public meeting of Goans at Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, Bombay, on Sunday. The meeting was presided over by Prof. Armado Meneses.

Prof. Meneses recalled the work of the distinguished patriot who also, he said, was a philosopher, writer and a personality who deserved public homage. Whatever anti-Catholic views he might have held, it could certainly be said to his credit, that he destroyed nothing by holding and expressing such views, which was not worth destroying. The deceased's main ambition in life was to advocate the cause of emancipation of the oppressed.

BE BETTER CHRISTIANS

The best answer, the speaker said concluding that the posterity could give to his anti-Catholic attitude was by living and proving themselves as better Christians.

Messrs. A Carvello, J. P. Lobo, Kavalekar, Messrs Mandis and A. D'Cruz also addressed the gathering.

Kruschen Has Made Me Young Again

"I had terrible backache, headaches, and dizzy spells. Life was utterly miserable. Then I started taking Kruschen, and, well, look at me now—Kruschen has made me young again!"

If you suffer from backache, headaches and dizziness, it is because your bodily organs are slowing down, and leaving poisons in your system. The remedy is simple. Do as this woman did—take Kruschen every morning. The six mineral salts in Kruschen stimulate your liver, kidneys and intestines. Waste matter and body poisons are properly eliminated. There is no more sluggishness. You are filled with boundless energy. You've got that youthful "Kruschen Feeling" which has brought health and vigour to millions of people throughout the world.

Start at once. Get your bottle of Kruschen to-day, from any chemist, store or bazar.

You, too, can have that KRUSCHEN FEELING

LAST FEW DAYS!
REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Adventures of
Robin Hood
in TECHNICOLOR
ERROL FLYNN
OLIVIA DeHAVILLAND
BASIL RATHBONE
CLAUDE RAINS

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
★ SHIRLEY TEMPLE
★ VICTOR McLAGLEN
in RUDYARD KIPLING'S
★ "WEE WILLIE WINKIE"
(with titles in HINDI & URDU).

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1938

THE TENANCY BILL—II

The publication of the Bombay Government's Tenancy Bill has naturally given a fillip to the agitation both for and against the Bill. But, unfortunately, the poor ignorant tenants who sorely need the protection of the measure, are not half so vocal as the landlords. Two conferences of landholders, held at Poona on Sunday, strongly condemned the Bill. The conference which was held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Landholders' League and presided over by Sardar Madhavrao Kibe passed several resolutions stating that the Bill was "of an expropriatory character," was against the terms of Sanads, grants and agreements legally entered into between the Government and the landholders. It held that the Bill was expropriatory because it deprived the landholder of his inherent right of choosing tenants, and fixing the rent and that it derogated from his inherent right of determining the tenancy. Finally, the Conference appealed to the Governor not to accord his previous sanction to the introduction of the Bill.

Futile And Reprehensible

Zamindars and other vested interests have often recklessly branded as expropriatory the slightest curtailment of every privilege, however undeserved and unfair the privilege may be. But in every country and in every age society, which creates and regulates the privileges of property and which sometimes finds it necessary to confer upon a few individuals several unearned privileges, finds it equally necessary at other times to redistribute the privileges more equitably. If the privileges of property were immutable, the landlords who passed the above resolutions might never have come into possession of the lands which they now hold. It will be well for these people to realise that society has progressed far beyond the medieval stage and tenancy regulation is a common feature in almost every province in India. It is too late in the day to object to the very principle of such regulation. It is both futile and reprehensible to invoke the aid of a constitutionally irresponsible Governor in interfering with the work of a responsible Ministry.

Hasten Slow

The other Conference at Poona was presided over by Mr. D. V. Belvi, who claimed to have been a Congressman for over forty years and who even now "yielded to none in his unswerving loyalty to the Congress." He rightly claimed the right to criticise the Tenancy Bill but much of his criticism was like that of Sardar Kibe, too sweeping and condemnatory to be of any real use. His railing at Socialism was quite irrelevant. By describing the proposed beneficent measure as being socialistic he unconsciously did some propaganda for Socialism. So far as constructive suggestions are concerned, Mr. Belvi said that Government should suspend consideration of the measure for a period of six years during which time absentee landlords should be asked to make up their minds either to cultivate their lands on the terms stated in the Bill or to give the concessions noted in the Bill to the actual tillers. But there is no need for suspension as the Bill itself allows landlords to terminate his tenancy as soon as he makes up his mind to cultivate his land himself. Indeed, this privilege of the landlord which can be exercised at any time and which exists for all time is regarded by tenants as a weapon which can be unfairly used against them at any time and which, therefore, keeps them in perpetual fear of eviction. The "Servant of India" shows, in an illuminating article, how this privilege can be unfairly used. It says: "Even if the landlord may not actually want to use the land he can vexatiously evict the tenant for short periods. After eviction, in case the landlord does not use the land personally on the completion of three years after resuming possession or lets it out at any time within six years, the tenant may re-obtain possession. It can, however, be imagined how difficult would be the position of a tenant thus evicted even temporarily. He could not be expected to hang on in the village on the off-chance of a revival of his tenancy rights. And a landlord who was prepared to suffer some loss for six years could permanently destroy the newly accrued rights of protected tenants. An arrangement by which some member of the landlord's family supervises holdings cultivated by some sort of share tenants, who may be called farm servants, would, we believe, be sufficient to evade the law successfully. There is thus enough scope in the provisions of the Bill for unscrupulous and clever landlords to drive protected tenants out of their rights. Even a threat to take up personal cultivation would prove a powerful weapon in the hands of landlords." We do not, however, suggest that the landlord should not be allowed to terminate the tenancy even if he really wants to cultivate his land himself. But the law will have to be so modified as to make it impossible for the landlord to make a *mala fide* use of it just to deprive his tenant of its protection. While it is frivolous to suggest that the Bill should be suspended for six years it should not be hustled. Either it may be circulated for eliciting public opinion or the Select Committee to which it may be referred should be given a sufficiently long time to consider the various representations on it by all the interests concerned.

Another Railway Disaster

The derailment of a packed passenger train on the Trichinopoly-Madura section of the South Indian Railway is one of the major train disasters which are, unfortunately, ceasing to be a rare tragedy in India. The disaster is horrifying in its details and in the number of casualties, dead and injured. It is needless to say that the whole country has been deeply shocked by the tragedy or that its heart goes out to those who have suffered directly or indirectly through it. But this does not close this a further chapter in the history Indian railway disasters. The casualty list mounts up with every telegram. In fact, the tragedy threatens to reach the proportions of Bommidi disaster which took place over a decade ago on the broad guage section of the S. I. R. According to unofficial estimates, the toll of havoc is greater than is indicated by the figures in official communiques and no final list is possible, till the whole debris is cleared. The Shencottah Passenger, being a long-distance train stopping at all stations, usually carries a full load, and it is not surprising that it was overcrowded at the time of the tragedy. Among the victims are marriage parties, businessmen, railway servants, pilgrims returning from Nagore festival and even an unidentified pilgrim from Upper India. The Metre Guage section of the South Indian Railway is dotted with pilgrim centres and the trains are usually overcrowded. It is only when tragedies of this kind happen that this aspect of the question receives public attention, to be forgotten again soon.

According to official admission, the hand of the sabateurs or vandals who remove fish plates is not in the picture. The South Indian Railways use YB and YD engines for through service, and nothing has been heard up till now against the behaviour of these types of engines. "The disaster," we are told, "was caused by a portion of the track having been washed away by a cloudburst. In the darkness the train crashed into the gap and engine and four carriages capsized." This excuse may probably be regarded as sufficient by railway authorities, but it does not and cannot satisfy the public. Though this is not the monsoon season in South India, the cloudburst is not connected with monsoon and can occur at any time, leaving a trail of destruction. But the point to consider is whether the lines in the affected area had been inspected by the Permanent Way Department before the train was allowed to depart from the platform, especially in view of the sudden cloudburst. Cloudburst of a virulent type, which washed off railway track, could not have left telegraph wires intact, and the interruption of communications should, in the natural course, have drawn the attention of the station staff, engineering department and the train controller. The public has a right to know whether the disaster could not have been averted at all and whether the railway authorities took the maximum precautions, especially in view of nature's fury. To put it quite frankly we want to be assured through an open and independent inquiry that it not negligence or indifference that has caused so much and so tragic a loss of life and limb of poor people.

THE NATURE OF COLONIES

How They Are Exploited

(By the Hon. Ivor Montagu.)

It is clear that colonies play a decisive role to-day. One has only to study the nature of recent wars and other international clashes, or the public statements of the main leaders of the great imperialisms, such as Hitler, Eden, Mussolini and Konoye, to see the extent to which they bulk in international relations.

There are two main types of colony. The first, caused by mass immigration from the imperialist country or metropolis into empty lands, or lands where the natives were weak enough to be killed off, might be called the "Dominion type" of colony. These communities become a continuation of the society of the metropolis, reproducing its productive system and class divisions. Look about you from Circular Quay, Sidney, or Queen Street, Aukland, or Wellington Street, Toronto, and you might be in parts of New York or London.

The ruling classes here have many interests in common with the rulers of the parent country, and tend to deal with them on nearly equal terms, as Ottawa and Geneva have witnessed A certain amount of nationalism appears in these countries- just enough to enable their rulers to blackmail the metropolis in economic clashes; if they are worsted in these engagements, they may even draw nearer to opposing imperialisms (e.g. Australia and Canada both play off the U. S. A. against Great Britain).

These colonies make good fields of investment for the capital of the ruling class of the parent country, and in spite of resistance from the metropolis they generally manage to lay the foundations of a heavy industry, which is the only basis for real independence. All the same, this very fact builds up a strong industrial proletariat in their cities, second to none in capacity for waging sharp battles once it is aroused. The great mining and transport strikes of Australia and Canada have taught the business chiefs of those countries how necessary to them is the support of London or New York.

The Second Type

The second type of colony is that where the mass of the people are a subject race. These countries are exploited primarily as markets for the commodities of the metropolis, as sources of raw materials, and as spheres for the export of capital. The metropolis in relation to them is little more than a parasite sucking the blood from their economic organisms, and the mass of their people is compelled to pay out enormous sums for the upkeep of the military, police and administrative machine of the colonial regime.

These lands make better fields for the export of capital than the "Dominion type", and their superprofits are of decisive importance to the monoply finance of the metropolis. The British Empire could quite well survive without New Zealand or Australia, but without India it would collapse in a year.

But this export of capital does not mean in the least that their productive systems are strengthened and extended to raise them to the level of the metropolis—in other words, that they are "decolonised." On the contrary, the imperialism puts a decisive ban—directly through its political control and indirectly through the economic influence of its own heavy industry in the financial markets—upon any investments of capital in heavy industry in this

(Continued on page 8, col. 5)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Is Germany Preparing For Attack On Czechoslovakia Or Merely Bluffing?

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, August 15.
(By Air Mail).

The recapture by the "Queen Mary" of the Atlantic speed record this morning has provided the British Press with a very welcome theme for self-congratulation. The "Queen Mary," which is the largest ship afloat, and represents the best naval engineering skill of Britain, was built to outdo all other trans-Atlantic liners in points of speed and comfort. Her performance has, however, not always been consistent. At one time it looked as though she was finding it difficult to come up to the high level expected of her. However on the last voyage to New York and back she has fulfilled all the hopes that were fixed on her. She has done both the East-bound and the West-bound journeys faster than any other liner and has, moreover, established a new record both for the highest speed per hour and for the longest distance covered in 24 hours. The local newspapers are, of course, full of admiration, praise and satisfaction that Britain still leads the world in the matter of ship-building.

Meanwhile, Germany and the Czechoslovakian problems continue to keep Europe in a state of acute political tension. The position in Czechoslovakia is, of course, greatly influenced by Lord Runciman's presence as the unofficial mediator dispatched by the British Government. The claims of the Sudeten Germans have encouraged other minorities in Czechoslovakia to air their grievances as well and Lord Runciman and his advisers have been studying the memoranda submitted to them by these different groups. The most important of them are the Sudeten Germans who under German Nazi instigations have been engaged for many months past in demanding a radical change in the structure as well as the policies of the Czechoslovakian State. Lord Runciman is now serving as a buffer between the Sudeten Nazi group and the Prague Government. He must have realised by now that the Nazis are not the only people entitled to speak for the German Minority in Czechoslovakia. The non-Nazi Germans, who number about a third of the total German population in Czechoslovakia, are strongly anti-Hitler. They are democrat by conviction and although they are willing to support the measures guaranteeing minority rights, they are opposed to the demand made by the Henleinists as the result of granting these demands would mean the disruption of the last surviving democracy in Central Europe and the subjection of over ten millions to the Nazi tyranny.

German Press Campaign

Meanwhile, Germany has been doing her utmost to ensure that the Czechoslovakian Government is rendered more amenable to her demands. A very violent Press campaign has been revived with a view to rousing popular hatred in Germany against Czechoslovakia and to impress upon Lord Runciman that the German people, according, at least, to the Nazi papers, feel very strongly about the fate of fellow-Germans in Czechoslovakia and that the German Government is determined to stop at nothing in its endeavour to secure to them their alleged rights. The Press campaign has been fed by stories of illegal Czechoslovakian encroachments and trespass on German territory. Occasionally, a Czech pilot would find himself by accident over German territory and this would give the German papers an excuse for violent outburst against the Czechoslovakian Government. Patiently, the Czech Government would explain that the incident was unavoidable and that in any case it was not sufficient justification for hysterical denunciation of the Czechoslovakian Government. It was pointed out on the Prague wireless a few days ago that in recent months German pilots have over sixty times been flying illegally over Czechoslovakia and that neither the Press nor the Government of that country has considered it necessary to lodge more than a protest

War Preparations?

The German attack on Czechoslovakia has now advanced one stage further. This is the time of the year when military manoeuvres are usually held. The British Army and Air Force have just completed their annual exercises. Similarly, the Italian and French Armies have also held their manoeuvres. Even in Czechoslovakia army manoeuvres are going on, in the normal way without attracting undue attention. Germany, however, has chosen this time for staging manoeuvres on an unprecedented scale. A million men or more are said to be under arms and the whole nation has been ordered to cooperate in the manoeuvres on such an extensive scale that considerable anxiety is being felt in the West of Europe, particularly in France and Great Britain.

The measures which have been taken in connection with the manoeuvres which began to-day include conscripts due for discharge on September 26, on completion of their two-years' compulsory training have been notified that their service has been indefinitely extended. All men under 65 have been forbidden to leave Germany. All former officers, men and technicians, in the Air Force, under 65, have been ordered to report for service. Conscripts of the 1910 class have been called to the colours, and it is expected that the 1911 and probably the 1912 classes will also be called up. Doctors on holidays have been ordered to leave their addresses and telephone numbers with the police. 5,000 young women working in offices, shops and factories have been instructed to register with the police reporting their qualifications and undertaking to hold themselves ready for special duty when called upon. Many more are awaiting similar instructions. Week-end holi-

(Continued on page 11, col. 3)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

FRANCO'S REPLY

One really ought to feel grateful to General Franco and, of course, to Signor Mussolini under whose instructions the rebel chief of Spain invariably works. That General Franco and his patrons never intended, even if they had accepted it, to work the British plan is as certain as the fact that they have consistently and deliberately been dishonouring their words and undertakings in connection with the civil war. They could have accepted the plan and defied it in practice. Instead, they have chosen a less dishonest course. The reply of General Franco to the British proposals amounts to a rejection of the plan and it is such a categorical rejection that even friends of the rebels cannot possibly interpret it in any other way. In fact they are obliged to confess ruefully that General Franco has let them down.

A CHALLENGE TO REALISM

The most important feature of the development is that the whole of "realist" press of Great Britain—and even jingoes like the "Daily Mail"—are gravely disturbed and dismayed over the attitude of their protege, the Spanish rebel. The situation is, that General Franco has defied and challenged the Non-Interventionists to do their worst. Will they accept the challenge? It is the duty of Great Britain voluntarily to permit the opening of the Pyrenean frontier and to stand by France in facing the consequences —if any—of this course. It is also the duty of Great Britain to denounce the Anglo-Italian Agreement. The measure in which Britain fails to discharge this double duty and without delay, will be the measure of the miserable cowardice and hypocrisy un-

CANADA RECIPROCATES.

In response to President Roosevelt's sensational and "historic" declaration, Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister, has proclaimed that "It is Canada's duty to make herself so strong that no hostile Power can strike the United States through the Dominions." These two mutual commitments solemnly and categorically undertaken further confirm the American claim that the Monroe Doctrine has been extended to Canada. What is more, Canada has more or less, formally accepted this extension. The position that clearly emerges from the exchange of assurances is, first, that America is concerned not with the defence of the British Empire but of Canada and, secondly, that Canada is more closely bound to America than to Britain. She will automatically go to war in support of America but not in that of Britain—this is a right of neutrality on which Canadians have always particularly insisted. Canada has passed out of the orbit of Britain into that of the U. S. A.

AHMEDABAD EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The report of the Ahmedabad Education Society for the year ending June 30, 1938, shows encouraging progress in the work of the Society. This institution now maintains a College of Commerce and also an Arts College, the latter being already recognised to conduct M. A. and Ph.D. classes. Regarding the financial position of the Society the report states: "A sum of Rs. 2-1|2 lakhs is needed for paying the price of the lands leased by the Society, while funds are still required to make arrangements for drainage, electric installations, etc. More hostel buildings may still be necessary and money will also be needed for other institutions which the Society may deem fit to start. If the Ahmedabad Mills contribute some amount yearly from their charity funds and the Ahmedabad Mahajans decide to give some annual grants to the Society, the financial position of the Society would become more stable." We earnestly hope the Ahmedabad mills and Mahajans will duly help the Society in collecting the necessary funds. While on this subject we would also suggest that Government may convert the Gujarat College into one of Science and Technology. That will ensure the necessary variety in the educational institutions of the city and also facilitate the creation of a separate University for Gujarat.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY.

"The Europeans are chockfull of pretensions regarding the necessity for the continuation of their culture. Before European civilisation, there existed a whole series of civilisations, Egyptian, Sumerian, Babylonian, Assyrian, Phoenician, Aezean, Greek, Roman. They all perished and yet mankind survived quite successfully. There is, therefore, no occasion at all to think that if European civilisation perished mankind would still not survive quite successfully. It is entirely used to building new civilisations on the wreckage of old ones."

—ODETTE KEUN.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Sawing wood and carrying up coal are home industries.

Dyspepsia quickly transforms an optimist into a pessimist.

It's a pity that a man can't dispose of his experience at cost.

A woman may not be able to do her own cooking, but she can at least roast the kitchen help.

The average man would rather mind the baby occasionally than mind his wife semi-occasionally.

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WITHOUT COMMENT—

"An undertone of pessimism pervades the Press comment on Burgos' reply, two chief points of which are agreed to be the demands for prior granting of belligerent rights and an equal withdrawal of volunteers from each side instead of proportionally."—Reuter.

* * *

Doctor Moonje declares that Gandhiji and Sjt. Subhas Bose have been hopelessly out-manoeuvred by Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

We are perfectly certain that Mr. Jinnah will grant his consent to this compliment with a dignified silence.

* * * *

As compared with Dominions and other countries of the world the tonnage of Indian shipping has recorded negligible increase "thanks to the 'laissez faire' policy of the Government in the matter of the reservation of coastal trade to Indian shipping," complains the 'Leader' of Allaha bad.

The Liberal Federation should pass a dignified and strictly constitutional resolution of protest and all will be well.

* * * *

To placate a group of twenty coalitionist M.L.A.'s Mr. Fazlul Huq is reported to have agreed to include two of their men in the Cabinet.

It will not, we hope, be long before all the supporters of the Huq Ministry are members of it.

* * * *

Not Even Britain?

Premier Mackenzie King has promptly returned President Roosevelt's compliment by promising that no hostile Power can strike the United States through the Dominion of Canada.

This speech too ought to become a part of the British Empire.

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Reuter is informed that an official interview by the Ceylonese delegation (now in England) with the Colonial Secretary is unlikely "in the absence of any recommendation from the Governor of Ceylon."

We are not at all surprised.

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FRANCO ON WITHDRAWAL OF VOLUNTEERS.

"Sole Practicable Procedure" Suggested.

—Headline.

* * * *

Which ought, of course, to be such that General Franco would lose nothing.

Count Ciano has at last replied to the British note regarding renewed intervention in Spain and duly denied the charges.

Relieved that "realism" cannot be twitted with having been contemptuously ignored by the Italian Foreign Minister, Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax would, we are sure, eagerly accept the denial.

* * * *

If, however, "supplies," Count Ciano is reported to have added, "were reaching Spain from Italy, they were only equipment necessary to keep the present force of volunteers in the field."

* * * *

Which, in effect, quite likely means—British realism tacitly consenting—supplies of:

(1) Reinforcements to make good casualties among "the present force of volunteers," and

(2) Arms, munition, supporting aircraft etc., to keep the present force of volunteers "in the field."

* * * *

"VIENNA, Aug. 21.

Admiral Horty (the Hungarian Regent) and party arrived and were welcomed by Dr. Seyss Inquart and high officials at the station."

—Reuter.

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Rather a bad omen—or a warning by Herr Hitler?—considering what happened to Dr. Seyss-Inquart after he had observed the Fuehrer's purpose.

* * * *

A TEA TIME THOUGHT.

"Education is the inculcation of the incomprehensible into the ignorant by the incompetent."

—Lord Stamp.

* * * *

"When I read about the marvels of electricity—well, it makes me think."

"Yes—it's wonderful what electricity can do."

To Vote For Army Bill Is To Sell India

Bhulabhai's Spirited Call For Patriotic Stand

Aney's Retort To Those Who Preach 'Loyalty'

Shaukat Ali Joins Imperialist Camp And Supports Black Measure

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

Resuming the debate on the first reading of Mr. Ogilvie's Army Recruitment Bill, the House listened in boisterous good humour to Captain Sir Sher Mahomed Khan's (nominated) attempt, amid many bantering interruptions, to prove that the Bill was necessary and that the Opposition arguments were irrelevant. He said how the Opposition had mixed the Bill with Imperialism, Palestine, racial discrimination and the Frontier was a great mystery to him. He was entirely in favour of the Army being nationalized. Every patriotic Indian wanted that, but how could this be achieved by throwing obstacles in the way of recruitment? Referring to discrimination between martial and non-martial classes, he declared this was nothing new; because in ancient India people had been divided into four classes, not one of whom could usurp the other's functions. He thought two years' imprisonment was a very mild punishment compared to what Hitler would have done to people who threw obstacles in the way of his manoeuvres.

SHAUKAT ALI SUPPORTS 'BLACK BILL.'

Maulana Shaukat Ali wanted the Chair's permission to speak sitting as his feet were giving him pain.

Mr. Sri Prakasa suggested that the Maulana might stand at the close of his speech, so that the House would know that he had finished (loud laughter).

The Maulana emphasised the need for an Army for India in order that, when she became self-governing, justice could be administered and the Administration could be carried on. If they wanted an Army, they could not express that desire by asking people to break discipline. As for non-violence, he did not believe in it to the extent of not fighting and, if need be, dying in a good cause; that was why after four or five years of close association with Mahatma Gandhi he and others of his way of thinking broke away. The present opposition to the Bill was, in his opinion, wrong. He, however, made it clear that if the Government wanted to send the army to Palestine or use it against India's interests, two years' imprisonment would not frighten him and he would be the first to urge people to take active steps against the Government. Even action that might ultimately end in the disappearance of the army would not be unwelcome to him, if only India were united and Hindus and Muslims were agreed on a common programme for the country. He declared: "You ought to have more feeling for us than for the Jews; whatever you may do, Palestine will be with the Muslims." He added: "This war on the Frontier should stop. It will be in your interest to end this policy of peaceful penetration."

MEASURE TO SILENCE CONSCIENCE.

Mr. G. V. Deshmukh, opposing the Bill, declared that the Bill was in the nature of a measure meant to silence conscience. It precluded Indians from protesting against the sending of the Indian Army for wars overseas. How could India support a Government and an Empire which had so far only exploited her men and money? He asked. He had, he said, no good opinion of Great Britain or her Empire which had bled India white. He disagreed with Mr. Shivraj's suggestion that the interests of India and the British Empire were identical. Supporting this Bill, he asserted, was like giving a weapon into the hands of the Government and then getting ready to defend against that weapon. The Bill, he concluded, required that an Indian should love the Empire before his own country.

NO MORAL SANCTION.

Mr. A. N. Chattopadhya said that for those who had been fighting for India for the last thirty years the Bill conveyed no meaning. The Bill, he emphasised, had no moral sanction. The British Government had been trading on India's loyalty for over a century, and treating Indians like serfs. The first 60 years of British Rule in India, namely, those of the East India Company, were years of loot. The second sixty years were years of consolidation. The last sixty years had been years of broken pledges. Why then should an Indian join the army—an army of occupation?

Mr. Sri Prakasa: "Down with Indianisation." (Laughter).

The Bill, he felt, did not even deserve one day's arguments. In conclusion, he appealed to the Muslim League and the European Group to join with the Congress in opposing this Bill.

Mr. Asaf Ali, in an impassioned speech, based his opposition to the Bill on three grounds: firstly, Government had not explained the real reason for shortage of recruits referred to by them. They had said that the shortage had been felt in the Punjab and was likely to spread to other provinces. He challenged them, if that was correct, to circulate the Bill to all provinces and accept the verdict of those provinces with regard to its necessity. Even admitting that there had been shortage of recruits, was that anything special or extraordinary in India? There had been a tremendous shortage in England and there had been a demand for new conditions of the service. These new conditions had now come about through the kindness of Mr. Hore-Belisha.

SERVICE CONDITIONS

Captain Lindell Hart, in his recent book, analysed the causes of the shortage and quoted a Government spokesman who admitted that pacifism had little or nothing to do with the problem and the only need was to make the army more attractive. Whatever might be the reason in England, in India the causes were simple. The vast difference between the conditions of service applying to Indians and Britishers in the Army was one important cause. This difference had been brought home to would-be recruits by demobilised soldiers. On an Indian soldier only Rs. 650 or Rs. 660 was spent annually as against Rs. 2,500 spent on the British soldier, in addition to other comforts. Were these differences not good enough reasons to discourage recruitment?

NOT INDIAN ARMY

The Indian Army, again, was not an Indian Army in any sense of the term. Over and above this, the daily horrifying description of war constituted the most effective propaganda in favour of pacifism which was rampant throughout the world. There were Communists and Pacifists in any number in England, but did the British Government dare to bring a Bill of this kind in that country? In addition to all these pre-disposing causes for shortage of recruits, was the experience of the last war for which India contributed, he estimated, Rs. 650 crores in cash and 360,000 in men. With what result? With the result that an unresponsive and irresponsible Government sat opposite to them (laughter), and Indians got kicks wherever they went in the Empire. Was that Empire that the Bill wanted Indians to fight for?

INDECENT HASTE

Mr. M. S. Aney, supporting the motion for circulation, stated that he could see no reason at all for what he characterised as almost indecent haste with which Government was rushing this Bill through the House. In view of the existence of pacifists in this country, who were opposed to the shedding of human blood, Government should give a reasonable opportunity to the country to express its opinion on the subject.

WRONG TACTICS

Recruitment, he said, could never be effected by coercion. The

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

SURPRISE FOR JAPANESE

Guerillas On Outskirts Of Shanghai Inflict Heavy Casualties

SHANGHAI, Aug. 22.

Following a guerilla attack on the outskirts of Shanghai yesterday in which there was a number of Japanese casualties and a young Briton was killed by a stray bullet, the foreigners were aroused by a miniature battle this morning six miles from the Settlement. Japanese reinforcements were rushed in lorries through the streets and heavy firing was audible for some hours.

It is estimated that a thousand were involved.—Reuter.

From Golf To Wedlock

Critchley To Marry Miss Fishwick

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Reports received in London state that the famous Golfers Brigadier General Critchley aged 48 and Miss Diana Fishwick 27 are being married in Paris to-morrow.

For the last 7 years, they played together successfully in mixed foursomes, winning the Letouquet Tournament for 5 successive years. They won the German foursomes last week at Frankfurt, where Miss Fishwick also won the German Women's Title.—Reuter.

KAMALADEVI'S STATEMENT

(Continued from Page 1.)

ence. All I can say is that it may be the policy but it is not commonsense. It irritates not only the visitors and the people of the State but the entire country. I wonder if the Travancore authorities are still under the illusion that this policy wins them the applause of the rest of India or whether they will realise at least now that it is bringing the fair name of the State into greater and stronger odium. The more the attempt to keep us out and draw a thicker veil over the State the stronger the apprehension and suspicion of the outside world. The sooner the Indian States realise this the wiser they will prove at least once for a change.—A. P.

President's Appeal To Public

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 22.

"It is deeply to be deplored that acts of violence are reported to have been committed in Trivandrum on August 20 following the arrest of Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya" says the President of the Tranvancore State Congress in the course of a statement. He appeals to the public to do their utmost for preserving an atmosphere of complete non-violence without which they could not go forward at all. "Under the advice of Mahatma Gandhi the Travancore State Congress has scrupulously avoided publishing news about certain grave decisions taken by the Working Committee" says the President in a statement referring to certain reports on the subject. He adds "but I am free to state emphatically that the State Congress has undertaken no programme of general civil disobedience though I am compelled to state also that the State Congress will not hesitate to assent their fundamental civil liberties even in the face of prohibitory orders."—A. P.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

MINOCHERHOMJI—Mrs. Piroja Manchershaw, mother of late Jal, Mehroo, Shirin and Misses Maneck and Khorshed. Funeral to-day at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) at Doongerwadi.

Jews & Greek Orthodox 'Liquidated'

MOSCOW, Aug. 22.

Jewish, Greek Orthodox counter-revolutionaries have been "liquidated" at Bedichev, near the Polish frontier, according to the "Bezozhnik," the organ of militant atheists.

The journal adds that Jews form a majority being 56,000 of the population with 16 synagogues as well as numerous churches, which have been conducting anti-Soviet propaganda.—Reuter.

Terrorists At Work In Palestine

3 Arabs Found Murdered On Road From Acre To Safad

JERUSALEM, Aug. 22.

Three Arabs from Nazareth were found murdered on the road from Acre to Safad with notes bearing terrorist "judgments" pinned to their bodies. A Jewish workman was killed and five were wounded by shots at a bus on the highway to south Telaviv.—Reuter.

Mass Arrests Of Nazis In Hungary

Uproar In Budapest When Regent And Leaders In Berlin: Official Circles Alarmed

BUDAPEST: August 22.

THE POLICE ARRESTED 106 HUNGARIAN NAZIS, ACCUSED OF MINGLING WITH THE CROWDS AT YESTERDAY'S CELEBRATIONS OF ST. STEPHEN'S DAY AND ATTEMPTING TO CAUSE DISORDERS.

Ninety-six of those arrested were placed under police supervision, which means stringent restrictions on their liberty, as for example exclusion from the use of public services, such as telephones, transport, etc. In the afternoon several hundred Nazis, wearing green shirts, and other Hungarian Nazis with emblems, demonstrated in the city streets.

Official circles are very much disturbed over this Nazi activity, which coincides with the absence of the Regent Horthy, and other political leaders in Germany.

It is further learned that the Nazis are planning large scale demonstrations for August 24 when their leader, Major Szalasy, will make a final appeal to the Supreme Court against the sentence imposed upon him for subversive activities.—Reuter.

The Hon. Miss Emily Kinnand, closely connected with the Y. M. C. A. movement for the last 50 years sailed for England by mail boat on Saturday.

England 634 For 5 Wickets

Hutton (300 Not Out) May Beat Bradman's Record

Second-Wicket Partnership Realises 382 Runs

At the end of second day's play, in the fifth and last Test Match, between England and Australia, at the Oval, England had raised their total to 634 runs for the loss of 5 wickets.

HUTTON'S UNBEATEN 300

HUTTON, WHO REMAINED UNBEATEN WITH 300 TO HIS CREDIT, HAVING BATTED RIGHT THROUGH ON SATURDAY AND MONDAY, HAD THE DISTINCTION OF BREAKING THE RECORD INDIVIDUAL TEST SCORE AGAINST AUSTRALIA, WHEN HE REACHED 288 (NOT OUT), BEATING FOSTER'S 287 MADE AT SYDNEY IN 1903-4 SERIES. HUTTON, ALSO, STANDS A CHANCE OF SURPASSING BRADMAN'S RECORD OF 334 RUNS.

Record English Partnership

HUTTON AND LEYLAND, WHO FOR THE SECOND WICKET CONTRIBUTED 382 RUNS, ESTABLISHED A RECORD ENGLISH PARTNERSHIP FOR ANY WICKET, AGAINST AUSTRALIA, BEATING 323 MADE BY HOBBS AND RHODES, AT MELBOURNE IN 1911-12 SERIES.

Hutton Still Going Strong

Batting calmly and methodically Hutton piled up runs, not quickly but steadily and surely. The Australian bowlers never gave up the fight and their persistence was at last rewarded, when after the third wicket had added 175 runs, they got Hammond out for 59.

2 Cheap Dismissals

Hutton received no support for some time after his Captain left him, 2 wickets, those of Paynter and Compton, falling for the addition of 9 runs only.

Hardstaff joined Hutton and they were not separated till the close of play on Monday, when Hardstaff claimed 40 and Hutton had contributed 300 practically half of the total score.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Due to a slight shower second day's play in the Fifth Test match, between England and Australia was resumed at 11-55 a.m. to-day.

PARTNERSHIP RECORD

Fleetwood-Smith and O'Reilly were in charge of the Australian attack. Hutton hit Fleetwood-Smith twice, brilliantly, to the off boundary, thus breaking England's highest partnership record against Australia. The crowd, estimated at 25,000 greeted this with ovation.

HOLDERS' PRESENT

Hobbs and Rhodes, holders of the previous record, were among the spectators.

O'Reilly maintaining a very good length, bowled 3 maidens in succession but tha wicket was too slow to present difficulties.

SLOW SCORING

Excellent fielding combined with good bowling checked the scoring. First 5 overs produced only 5 runs, the two batsmen adding 47 in the first hour.

Partnership had added 352 runs in 350 minutes, when Waite replaced O'Reilly, which was the first bowling change of the day. 402 runs were scored in 420 minutes.

Hutton, twice, sent O'Reilly, who came on at the other end to the boundary.

LEYLAND RUN OUT

At the end of the next over Hassett, after misfielding, returned

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

World Achievement.

Ultimate Matter

We have seen already how minute are atoms. Yet, small as atoms are (some of them, as we have read, are so small that 400,000,000 placed end to end would not stretch an inch), they are not the ultimate constituents of matter, for atoms contain electrons, or rather, they are made up of them.

A bubble of hydrogen about one-twentieth of an inch across contains millions of millions of atoms, but an electron is thousands of times smaller than an atom; indeed, it is not a chemical division of matter at all, but an electric focal point.

The question arises: CAN WE BREAK UP THE ATOM?

The answer is, "Yes." It has been done, and it can be done comparatively easily. One of the places at which it is done is in the laboratories of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of East Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania, where a giant atom-smashing instrument is to be seen. It is 65 feet high—as high as many a six-storey building. It weighs 90 tons, and is a huge metal pear-shaped tank, 30 feet across, a protection for a vacuum tube no less than 40 feet high.

Through this mighty vacuum electricity will pass at a voltage of 5,000,000, particles of matter being fired at the incredible speed of over 1,500,000 miles a minute.

By this means it is hoped to bombard matter until it is broken down to its smallest constituent parts, so small that one particle will weigh less than a thousand million million million millionths of a gramme.

DALADIER'S BROADCAST

Independence Of Country Depends On Daily Efforts Of Workshops To Speed Up Defence Preparations

PARIS: August 21.

A DECLARATION AGAINST EXCHANGE CONTROL OR DEVALUATION OF FRANC AND AN APPEAL TO WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION TO MAKE FRANCE STRONG, WERE THE FEATURES OF M. DALADIER'S BROADCAST TALK TO THE NATION.

He said a French monetary and financial crisis would be considered as favourable circumstances by those desiring war. Measures undoubtedly will be taken to increase France's forces but the independence of the country depended also on the daily efforts of the workshops.

He foreshadowed the efforts to balance the budget by increasing the revenue and cutting down expenditure, and referred to the legal stabilisation of franc. He added that the 40-hour week must be made more elastic to enable the firms working for national defence to work upto 48-hour with reasonable rates for overtime.—Reuter.

Anglo-Italian Pact As Good As Dead

Burgos' Reply Amounts To Total Rejection Of British Plan, Says "Times"

LONDON, Aug. 22.

An undertone of pessimism pervades the press comment on the Burgos' reply, two chief points which are agreed to be the demands for prior granting of belligerent rights and an equal withdrawal of volunteers from each side instead of proportionally.

The "Times" describes the reply as "extremely disappointing" and voices the opinion of majority of other papers in declaring it "so hedged about with conditions that it is tantamount to veiled rejection of the plan. It is recognised that there will be a strong opposition to General Franco's demand which, if represent General Franco's last word, will put the Non-Intervention Committe in a most difficult position."

The significant comments are of the "Times" which says the execution of the Anglo-Italian Agreement is dependent on the success of the plan asterisks. An alternative to an European Agreement over Spain is not pleasant to contemplate.

The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent fears that these conditions render it more difficult than ever for General Franco to maintain the closing of the Pyrenean frontier.

The "News Chronicle" taken together reports further Italian intervention. It says that the Anglo-Italian Pact may now be regarded as good as dead.

The "Daily Herald" observes: Rejection is not only categorical but derisive.

The "Daily Mail" says:—It puts the entire Non-Intervention scheme back to the point from where it started a year ago.—Reuter.

PUNJAB GOVT. WARNS RANGA

SIMLA, August 22.

The Punjab Government has issued an order to-day warning Prof. N. G. Ranga, a member of the Central Legislative Assembly, that he should not make any speeches at public meetings in Simla without obtaining the previous permission of the Government.

Otherwise, the order states, he would be liable to arrest under the old order of the Punjab Government passed against him under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—United Press.

Responsible Govt. For Rajkot

Proposals For Solving Deadlock Between People And Authorities

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, August 22.

Some prominent workers of Rajkot met to-day and discussed some concrete proposals to solve the Rajkot deadlock. Further discussion was postponed pending the arrival of Mr. Dhebarbhai. It was tentatively decided to submit to the Thakore Saheb the following proposals for consideration:—

(1) Dismissal of Mr. Verawala and his retinue.

(2) Inquiry into the administration during his regime.

(3) Appointment of an interim council consisting of the Thakore Saheb as President, Mr. Dhebarbhai as Vice-President, and Messrs. Vajubhai Shukla, Kalidas Parekh and Jayantilal Jobanputra as members of the Council.

(4) Election of Praja Pratinidhi Sabha on the old basis and getting new regulations passed through the Sabha, with a view to establishing responsible Government in the State.

Names for the above interim council are still under discussion.

BHULABHAI'S SPIRITED CALL FOR PATRIOTIC STAND

(Continued from page 7)

necessary element was the co-operation of the public. Government, he declared, ought to be circumspect and see that their policy should not come into conflict with the views and opinions of all the Provincial Governments, and not merely depend on the views and opinions of one Provincial Gvernment. It would be a mistake and the employment of wrong tactics, he pointed out, if Government were to depart from the policy they had in hand with the Congress Governments in the provinces. Emergency measures, he emphasised, would be of no value if public opinion was against Government in this matter.

NAUSEATING TALK OF LOYALTY

Turning to the question of loyalty, he said he was surprised to hear this argument from Englishmen who were the worst sinners in the matter of loyalty. He referred to the last English constitutional crisis and wanted to know how they, who changed their loyalty as they would change their clothes, could talk of loyalty in this country (laughter and cheers). Continuing, he said, a State that denied the rights of the people had no right to demand loyalty from the people.

Loyalty, he asserted, had been identified with love of the country. It was nauseating, he declared, to hear of this talk of loyalty Government, he said, by this Bill wanted to forestall and obtain the consent of the country and its leaders for a war which may occur hereafter.

INDIA'S SLAVERY BILL

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in an impressive defence of the Opposition arguments declared they opposed the Bill on the ground of civil liberty the maintenance of which was claimed to be a distinguishing characteristic of the British Empire. He referred to a reception given to him in London under the presidency of Sir Walter Layton who, in his speech, expressed the hope that even if India attained Independence there was one thing they in England expected and that was that for the maintenance of democratic principles, India could always be counted upon to utilise all her resources. It was somewhat of an irony, proceeded Mr. Desai that the instruments of British policy in this country should come to the House to ask them to sacrifice what little civil liberty was left. A man was free to enlist himself or not and another man was free to tell him not to enlist. But this Bill would not permit that liberty. If the Government of India were by Law to prevent dissuasion of any Indian being recruited to fight to keep India as a subject nation for all time, could any one support it? That he suggested was exactly what was being attempted by the present Bill. So far as intimidation, threat and coercion being used to prevent recruitment was concerned, the existing law was quite sufficient. It ruled all this out; but the Bill seemed to-day: "There may be no coercion or intimidation. We are at liberty to corrupt an Indian by offering him Rs. 25 a month in order that he may die for our liberty, but you have not even that modicum of freedom to tell that Indian that he shall not do so" (cheers). Any man who assisted in passing such a Bill ought to be ashamed of himself (renewed cheers).

A RARE TRIBUTE.

Mr. Desai proceeded to refer to one of the speeches made by him in the Punjab during the last election when he mentioned the chief cause taught in his school days of the French Revolution was the Frenchmen who returned from the American War of Independence. He then put to his Punjab audience the question: "You fought for England's freedom for Rs. 25 a month; have you given thought to the question that the freedom of your own land is worth a little more than Rs. 25?" Was it suggested that the right to make a speech on those lines should be penalised?

It had been said that but for this Bill the anti-recruitment speeches would become so powerful that there would be no army left. That thought was a rare compliment to the persuasive power of the Indian patriot. What was the purpose of the Bill? Was it to enable the Government to represent to the world that India was behind them in the next Imperial War? Or was the Bill brought because they were afraid of the persuasive power of the Indian patriot?

Speaking of the last war, Mr. Desai said that he knew how loyalty was purchased in 1914, how at a meeting called in Bombay he and Mr. Jinnah were present and Lord Willingdon for whom neither of them had much affection, (Mr. Jinnah: I do not know about you) (laughter), presided. A message from Mr. Lloyd George was read declaring that it was a war for the salvation and liberation of the subject races. But what happened in the end? The country had learnt by bitter experience gained at great cost that the Empire only meant there was some one to rule and others to be treated as subject races.

RETORT TO EUROPEANS.

The Leader of the European Group had spoken of England standing higher than ever before by the invitation of Lord Runciman to mediate in the Czechoslovakian trouble. Mr. Desai declared that Lord Runciman had been sent to demoralise the Czechs (cries of dissent from European benches), and this mission was of a piece with other previous acts of Britain in relation to Manchukuo, Ethiopia and Spain. England did not wish to fight a war so long as other people took other people's property and not England's and as for the talk of England defending India, he declared that England would defend India as England's property not because she thereby would defend the principles of liberty or democracy.

TO MUSLIM LEAGUERS.

Some speakers on the Muslim League Party benches had stated that the Bill might be passed now, but if the army was used against Islamic countries then they would defy that law. As if the Government after having got the Bill on the Statute Book, were going to consult Muslim opinion before fighting Islamic countries! (Laughter). As for the claim that the Muslim League Party was a determining factor and stabilising element between the Government and the Congress Party, he asked the Government to remember that this position was possible only now. The House would soon be an elected House and then what would their position be? He admitted he wanted the vote of the Muslim League Party, but not as a matter of bargain.

REPLY TO LAW MEMBER.

He dealt with the arguments of the Law Member and contended that the subject was not a Federal one but a concurrent one on which central legislation could only be undertaken in case of all India necessity being established, and after the Central Government had satisfied itself that the Provincial Governments agreed to the proposed provisions. It had been said that the Punjab Government made a requisition for the Bill. But what about the rest of India? The Congress Party amendment for circulation was a modest one which merely intended that the opinion of the rest of India should be secured.

He concluded by declaring: "Whatever the excuse given, anybody who votes for this Bill sells away India's freedom and betrays India's liberty." (Cheers).

The debate was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

SIMLA, August 22.

Two adjournment motions were disallowed by the chair today. The first was in the name of Mr. A. Chettiar and related to the amendment of Pensions Rules so as to recover from Government servants' losses caused by their negligence or fraud. The second was Mr. A. C. Datta's on the failure of the Railway Board to provide for breaches on the railway embankment in Murshidabad with the result that floods caused danger to life and property over an extensive area.

The President asked Mr. Datta to explain how Government should be held responsible. "Is it suggested that the Government ought to have anticipated the amount of rainfall?" (Laughter).

Mr. Datta: It has been raining and raining and raining (renewed laughter) and Government took no steps which the facts in their possession indicated.

The President ruled it out.

Waziristan War Continues

Aircraft's Effective Work Against Tribal Force

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

Sniping of camps and of troops on road protection duty continues in various parts of Waziristan, states a communique. On the 20th August a patrol of the 3rd Battalion, 7th Rajput Regiment, was fired on by hostiles in the Shinki Defile. One company of the 2nd Royal Battalion, 11th Sikh Regiment, has been sent from Mir Ali in lorries to the assistance of the patrol, and as the result of the ensuing engagement the hostile gang has driven off in considerable confusion, and after having suffered several casualties. Aircraft co-operated effectively with the troops who had no losses. —A.P.

ENGLAND 634 FOR 5 WICKETS

(Continued from page 7)

the ball to the bowler's end and Bradman broke the wicket, when Leyland was attempting a second run, Leyland being thus run out.

LEYLAND'S BRILLIANT 187

Leyland scored 187 (411/2). With brilliant off-driving, legging and cutting, his score included 17 fours. Leyland was at the wicket for 375 minutes.

Hammond joined Hutton and had scored 29 at lunch. Hutton's contribution at that time being 191, out of the total of 434.

Attendance was 25,000 on resumption after lunch. McCabe and Waite were now in charge of the bowling. The latter with the new ball, gave Hammond an uncomfortable over the English Captain snicking one through the slip.

HUTTON REACHES 200

With a single past the second slip Hutton sent up his 200 when he had batted for 470 minutes.

FINGLETON RETIRES

Fingleton caught a cramp and retired when the score was 448. White replacing him. Hutton scored two boundaries in one over from Waite, one a beautiful late cut and the other cover boundary. Hammond was restrained and was soaring with his famous cover drive.

500 UP

500 of the innings went up on the board when it had lasted for 550 minutes.

HUTTON'S CALM BATTING.

England piled up runs not quickly but steadily and surely. Hutton, whose drives and cuts were his outstanding strokes, batted calmly and methodically. Hammond and Hutton were not taking any risk whatsoever. These offside strokes which always thrill crowds were rare.

AUSTRALIAN BOWLERS PERSISTENT.

Australia never gave up the fight and in the last quarter of an hour before tea, persistence of Fleetwood-Smith, who bowled with unusual accuracy and O'Reilly was rewarded. They stuck to their task with pluck and were maintaining a good length but the batsmen were steady and were not lifting the ball. With a stroke to the cover boundary, the English captain reached 53 when he had batted for 110 minutes.

HAMMOND OUT.

Shortly afterwards, Hammond was given leg-before-wicket to Fleetwood-Smith, when shaping to turn the ball too much leg for 59 (546/3). Hammond's innings, which lasted for 140 minutes, was characterised by untiring patience and his score included 4 fours. England lost Paynter for 0 when he was given leg-before-wicket to O'Reilly (547/4).

Compton came in and had a single to his credit when the tea interval arrived, with Hutton batting (263) and the total being 553 for 4 wickets.

It rained during the tea interval.

Rain delayed resumption of play after tea by quarter of an hour. Hutton drove on Fleetwood-Smith for a couple but off the next ball Compton playing forward to Waite was clean bowled for 1 (555/5).

This brought Hutton and Hardstaff together and they were batting with 266 and 2 respectively, when the total was 558 for 5 wickets.

Fingleton, who has strained his leg muscle, will not refield to-day.

HUTTON'S INDIVIDUAL RECORD.

A lucky four between the wicket-keeper and slip followed by a hit to leg and a cover drive enabled Hutton to beat Foster's record of 287 against Australia. Hutton sent O'Reilly for a single to reach his 300 when he had batted altogether for 665 minutes.

England appealed against light at the end of the over, which was upheld. At 18/19 rain followed and stumps were drawn for the day, with the score at 634 for 5 wickets, Hutton batting with 300 and Hardstaff batting with 40.

The crowd stood in rain and applauded Hutton for several minutes. Hutton's only mistake in his two days' innings was a chance of stumping, he gave when 40. He has so far hit 27 fours and has a chance of beating Bradman's record of 334 runs.

Scores:—

ENGLAND (1st Innings).

Edrich, l.b.w., O'Reilly	12
Hutton (batting)	300
Leyland (run out)	187
Hammond l.b.w., Fleetwood-Smith	59
Paynter, l.b.w., O'Reilly	0
Compton, b Waite	1
Hardstaff (batting)	40
Extras	35
Total (for 5 wickets)	634

FALL OF WICKETS:—

1 for 29; 2 for 411; 3 for 546; 4 for 547; 5 for 555.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Waite	61	13	121	1
McCabe	29	8	59	0
O'Reilly	66.2	19	144	2
Fleetwood-Smith	70	8	235	1
Barnes	17	2	40	0

ONLY INDIGENOUS NEWS AGENCY

Bihar Govt. Grant To United Press

PATNA, August 22.

The Bihar Legislative Assembly carried without division to-day the Supplementary demand for Rs. 2,700 to be utilised for subscribing to the "United Press" news service for the local Government.

The demand was opposed by Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed of Ranchi on the ground that the News Agency concentrated on catering one-sided News, namely Congress news.

Dr. Sachidanand Sinha, Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University supporting the Government proposal in a lucid speech rebutted the insinuation made by Mr. Ahmed and characterised the "United Press" as "undoubtedly reliable and established" News Agency.

Mr. Ramacharitra Singh, Mr. Frabhunath Singh and Sheelbhadra Yajee also supported the demand as they thought the "United Press" being the only indigenous News Agency, had every right to support and patronage from the National Government.—United Press.

FLOOD HAVOC IN U. P.

Messrs. C. Y Chintamani, Syed Mohammed Ali Nami, N. P. Asthana and others have issued the following:—

The Seva Samiti which has considerable experience of rendering relief in distress is doing its best But without ample funds at its disposal its relief measures cannot be carried out. We therefore appeal to the public on behalf of the Executive Council of the Samiti for a sum of Rs. 20,000 for the present and hope that this amount will soon be subscribed. Sums received will be acknowledged in the press and properly accounted for. All donations and communications should be addressed to the Organising Secretary the Seva Samiti, Central Head Office, 1, Katra Road Allahabad.

THE NATURE OF COLONIES

(Continued from page 6)

type of colonial land. The railroads, bridges, power-stations, dams and mills of these vast colonies are dependent on the foundries of the metropolis. In the colonial armies this division is equally clear: it is the Imperial troops which man the heavy artillery units and the bombing 'planes.

Where then does the exported capital find its profits? It flows almost entirely through great monopoly trading and freighting concerns, which are overwhelmingly interested in draining the country of its produce at the best bargain to themselves. They fasten their commercial suckers into the remotest parts of the country, linking up for this purpose with the large feudal landlords and using as agents—in the compradore system—the native trading and usury capitalists. Everyone who has lived in a colonial country knows the special form taken by the imperialist banks there, their intimate relations with the local planters, traders and money-lenders.

"Modernising" Process

Nevertheless, there often occurs heavy capitalisation and a rapid "modernisation" under such conditions. Monopoly trading finance is torn between conflicting interests—how to get the quickest, biggest profits, and how to avoid killing the goose that lays these golden eggs. As a result, generally after an area has suffered depopulation and economic devastation as though swept by earthquake and war, its society, customs and economic system uprooted and smashed and its resources pillaged, it is subjected to an equally ruthless "modernising" and "rationalising" process; its entire population is swept into new relationships entirely subservient to the interests of the main trading concerns, plantations appear, new crops are grown, irrigation, transport and communications spread as though by magic, and the face of the land changes overnight.

More riches than ever before flow from its abundant resources. But are the conditions of its people changed for the better? In no way; the added wealth flows out of the country, and figures in freightage rates and dividend-lists in the metropolis.

Exploitation Intensified

Indeed, the added science and skill of the new technique only intensifies the exploitation of the colonial masses; the age-old limits set by custom in the village community are torn to shreds and forgotten, and an agricultural proletariat, landless and shifting, appears at the river-wharves, the packing sheds and the plantation-barracks. At the same time, peasant-tenure becomes tenure-at-will, at the mercy of the local usurer or feudal landowner, and and through them of the banks. These two forces—the debt-ridden peasant and the landless worker—are closely linked by blood-ties and experience. Imperialism is already bredding its own destroyer out there in the fields.

Meanwhile in the towns a similar process has been at work. The old craftsmen and artisans are driven from work by the competition of machine-made goods. But after some decades of stagnation the opposite process sets in: Metropolitan finance, where by now heavy industry has won its dominance over all other forms, sees the promise of super-profits in the lower wage-rates of the colonial peoples. Enormous capital investments take place, light industry and textile factories spread in a mushroom growth, and as their products flood the world's markets, the Derelict Areas spread across the face of the Metropolitan country.

But again, capital has set in motion gigantic forces which it cannot control. An indigenous industrialist class is called into being, with interests strongly in competition with those of the Metropolis; at the same time a huge urban industrial proletariat arises, threatening both the indigenous industrialists and the imperialist.

A SHORT STORY

Unwelcome Addition

BY VIC YARDMAN

Sheriff Damien looked around the single room of the slab shack. The floor was swept clean, dishes were stacked neatly on their shelves above the sink. There were lace curtains at the windows and an immaculate white and pink candlewick spread on the bed. These—the curtains and bedspread—were flagrantly incongruous amid the otherwise crude appointments.

"Kitty Pease brought as much of the East out with her as she could," Sheriff Damien thought. Old and experienced and wise, he understood the nostalgic hurt that forever dwelt in Kitty Pease's heart. To him the curtains and the bedspread were pitiful attempts of this woman, who had followed her husband into the desert wastes to recapture some small part of the happiness she had left behind

And now she was dead. She lay on the floor beside the bed, the front of her blouse and house apron dyed crimson, a horrible wound in her throat. Dead by her own hand, because the desert had licked her, as it had so many others who had succumbed to the fabulous tales of the cheap but rich land in the newly irrigated Buffalo River Valley.

Sheriff Damien sighed deeply and sadly turned away. A rattling old car drove up to the door and a small, sandy-haired man got out, removing a handbag from the tonneau. He had an air of efficiency about him.

"She's there by the bed, Doc," Sheriff Damien said, nodding. "I haven't touched her." The doctor went inside and Sheriff Damien paused at the door. Outo near the corral was a group of men: Hugh Pease and the two or three neighbours who had come to console him.

Hugh sat on an overturned water bucket, his hands hanging idly by his side, eyes staring sightlessly straight ahead, jaw slack, a picture of despondency and misery. The men looked at him and looked away and shifted from one foot to the other. It was hard to find words at a time like this

Sheriff Damien sighed again, and glanced sidewise. From the corner of his eye he had seen Sid Dunbar. Dunbar was sitting on the wash bench, chin on hands, eyes closed. It had been he who driving by discovered, Kitty Pease and summoned first her husband, then Doc. Graham, then the sheriff.

"Kinda gets a man, eh?" Sheriff Damien said, not unkindly.

Dunbar raised weary eyes, nodded, thrust his hands into his pockets and stretched his legs out. He was, considering the men grouped around Hugh Pease, only a boy. He had dark hair and dark eyes. He was baching it two sections away, and because it is lonesome being a bachelor in this big, far-away land, the Peases had invited him over frequently. Some said that Dunbar came from the same section of the East where the Peases had lived, and this served as a common interest for the three of them. They were all fine people, would have been a welcome addition to the country, if the country had given them a fair break.

"First time I've ever had such an experience," Dunbar said. He seemed, Sheriff Damien thought, inclined to talk, as though the thing were weighing on his mind and he wanted to unburden himself.

"Got here too late to help any, eh?" Damien encouraged.

"I didn't think so at first. She was still alive, lying on the floor there. I saw what had happened and I grabbed a towel and rushed over and tried to stop the flow of blood. But there wasn't any use. She'd cut an artery, or something. So I threw the towel on the bed and rushed out to find Hugh."

Dunbar leaned forward again, covering his face with his hands, Sheriff Damien nodded slowly, thoughtfully. After a moment he got up and went into the shack. He spoke absently to the doctor, looking around the place, thinking: "All fine people. Would have made a welcome addition to our country around here. Just plain, simple folks. The kind any community needs."

Presently he went outside and sat down on the wash bench beside Dunbar again. He said:

"That towel, now, Dunbar. What was it you said you done with it?"

Dunbar's body changed its posture ever so slightly. It grew rigid. And after a moment he uncovered his face and looked around, without leaning back

"Towel? I threw it on the bed."

"Yeah, but where is it now?"

How should I know? Probably the doc or Hugh or some of the people that were here picked it up and put it some place. It wasn't a very handsome thing to have lying around"

"Likely," Damien said. "Logical and sensible. Only, you're sure you threw it on the bed, eh?"

"Sure. Of course, I'm sure Why?"

"Well, it's like this, Dunbar. I reckon that's a lie. I reckon if you'd tell one lie you'd tell another. I reckon you're making excuses for something. I dunno what fer, but I intend to find out. That spread now—it's immaculate white, like the curtains. You take and throw a towel on it that's covered with fresh blood and it wouldn't stay white, see?"

Dunbar's body stiffened again. This time because he felt something hard and round pressed against his ribs. Damien saw the blood leave the man's face. "All fine people," the sheriff was thinking. "Simple, respectable folks that would have been a welcome addition to our community. Yeah?"

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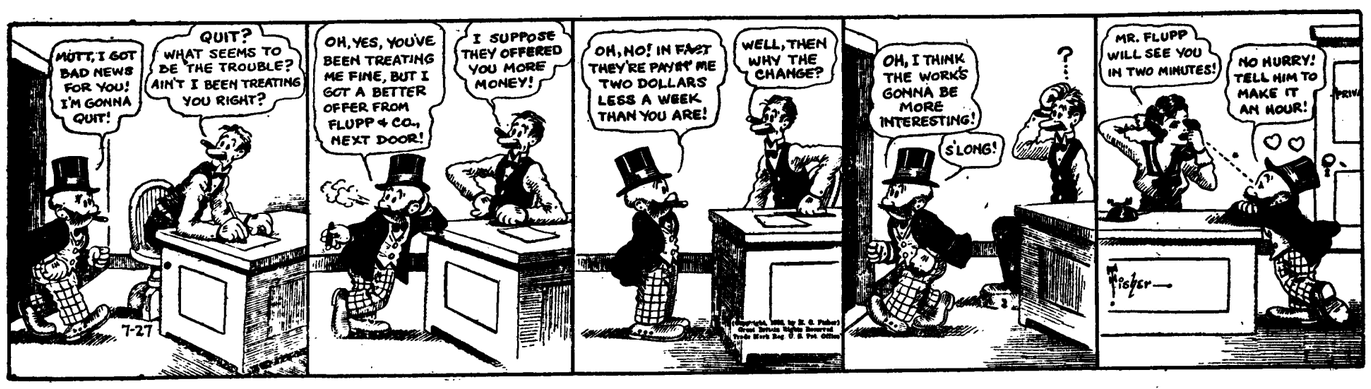
MUTT AND JEFF—Wait Till Jeff Finds Out That She Was Only Substituting for a Sick Friend By BUD FISHER


MUTT, I GOT BAD NEWS FOR YOU! I'M GONNA QUIT!
QUIT? WHAT SEEMS TO BE THE TROUBLE? AIN'T I BEEN TREATING YOU RIGHT?
OH, YES, YOU'VE BEEN TREATING ME FINE, BUT I GOT A BETTER OFFER FROM FLUPP & CO., NEXT DOOR!
I SUPPOSE THEY OFFERED YOU MORE MONEY!
OH, NO! IN FACT THEY'RE PAYIN' ME TWO DOLLARS LESS A WEEK THAN YOU ARE!
WELL, THEN WHY THE CHANGE?
OH, I THINK THE WORK'S GONNA BE MORE INTERESTING!
S'LONG!
MR. FLUPP WILL SEE YOU IN TWO MINUTES!
NO HURRY! TELL HIM TO MAKE IT AN HOUR!
7-27

OUR READERS' VIEWS

The Tenancy Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The text of the proposed Tenancy Bill makes a dismal reading. A more radical measure has been in force in some parts of the Baroda State. One sincerely hoped therefore, that the popular Congress Ministry would bring forward a Bill which at least compared favourably with the one, enacted by an Indian State five years ago. It should be noted here that even the latter has some serious defects in it and that an agitation has been started to get them removed.

I shall briefly point out the contrast between the chief features of the two measures, namely the proposed Bombay Bill and the Baroda Tenancy Act.

(1) While the B. T. Act gave security of tenure to a tenant who had been cultivating the land continuously for a period of five years before the Act came into force, the Bombay Bill offers protection to a tenant who has held the land for a period of six years.

(2) While the B. T. Act entitled all the tenants who satisfied the abovementioned condition, to claim relief under the Act, the Bombay Bill confines its benefit to those fortunate few whose landlords possess 33 or more acres of irrigated land or 100 or more acres of non-irrigated land, or land of any description, the total annual assessment of which exceeds Rs. 150.

(3) While the B. T. Act laid down that the rent should be available from the tenants only in cash, the Bombay Bill allows the payment of rent in kind.

The opposition of the landlords to this moderate measure was only expected. The Congress Ministry, which owes its position to the Kisans of the province should not have allowed itself to be influenced by the anti-Tenancy Bill demonstrations. One cannot too strongly deplore the hastening slow policy, followed by the Ministry. I am voicing the opinion of the states' people when I say that the Bill is utterly disappointing and that its passage will have a disastrous effect on the wave of reform that is evident in the States.—Yours, etc.,

T. K. KHOT.

Necessity Of Free Grazing Grounds

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—We hear rumours to the effect that the Bombay Government is going to appoint a committee to investigate into the difficulties of cattle grazing and report what facilities would be given for free cattle grazing. If grazing grounds are reserved free of charge in every village agriculturists will not only manage to keep as many cattles as they require for agriculture, but would supply milk to other people also at the cheapest possible rate and indirectly help to improve health of poor children who do not get sufficient milk at present due to high prices. With a view to facilitate the work of the committee and bring the grievances of Bassein people to the notice of the authorities concerned I give below the names of free grazing grounds which were open for grazing purposes only from time immemorial but are at present closed by the owners of those grounds. It is understood that these grounds have been recently purchased by them from Government do not know why Government have sold them:—

1 Swargacha Mal, 2 Ruyich Mal, 3 Bandar Mal, 4 And a pond near-by. These all are in Benepatti agar near Bassein and were open for cattle grazing from time immemorial but now closed.

These are few grazing grounds I know which were open for cattle grazing only. There may be many such instances in many places in the Presidency and the inhabitants of those places will, I am sure, bring the facts to the notice of the Hon. Minister of Public Health and get them released from the exclusive possession of the present owners and keep open for grazing cattles free as before.

There being no grazing ground in Bassein or nearby as before, people are not in a position to keep as many cattle as required which not only hampers the progress of agriculture but affects the health of poor children.

Will the Hon. Minister of Public Health kindly have the matter enquired into and arrange to take back the above grazing grounds from the present owners and keep them open for grazing purposes only as before?—Yours, etc.,

G. B. RAUT.

Owners And Four Anna Taxi

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In congratulating Mr. M. N. Talpade B.A., LL.B., on his appointment as Secretary of the Bombay Taxi Owners Association, we appreciate his views as appearing in your columns under the above heading and as prospective members of the newly-formed Association would like to acquaint the general public and those clamouring for the 4 anna rate to be officially recognised and especially the Secretary of the Taxi Drivers' Union, Mr. Jhabwalla, what a scanty margin of profits if any accrues from taxis plying at the 6 anna rate and generally how the system of running a cab operates.

Taxi drivers generally select a particular public stand where they do business. This gives them the advantage of securing the patronage of regular customers. Owners, therefore, out of necessity allow their drivers as much empty mileage as paid mileage to enable them latter to function. This means that if a taxi does, say, 20 paid miles on a single day another 20 miles are permitted as empty allowance to return to the stand thereby reducing the rate to 3 annas per mile on the return and of this fact the public are probably not aware. The owner, therefore, pays for 40 miles on petrol but receives income on 20 miles only excluding detention. Now 20 miles at 6 annas produce Rs. 7/8/0 from which the driver receives Rs. 1/8/0 equivalent to 20 per cent commission leaving Rs. 6 for the owner from which to pay for petrol Rs. 2/10/0 calculated at two and a half gallons for cars doing 16 miles per gallon e.g., the popular Chevrolet. This leaves Rs. 3/6/0 per day or Rs. 101/4/0 per month excluding "breakdown" days from which to meet the following expenditure:—

	Per Year Rs	Per Month Rs
Police Tax	80	6/11
Municipal Tax within Bombay limits	100	8/5
Garage rent	120	10/
Cleaners wages	96	8/
Insurance 3rd Party	150	12/8
SUNDRIES: Battery, Tyres, Tubes, Upholstery, linen, Service, Oils etc.	174	14/9
Depreciation	326	27/3
Total	1046	87/4

excluding cost of meter approximately Rs. 275 considered as part and parcel of the car.

From the above it will be observed that the net income on a single car is Rs. 14 only per month or Rs. 168 per year and for uninsured cars and those maintaining no garages Rs. 36/8 per month or Rs. 438 per year but the latter, however, with additional risks in the events of accidents in a crowded city like Bombay. What must then be the plight of the owners under the present 4 anna tariff where quite 50 per cent of the taxi drivers produce to the gallon of petrol used only three-fourths of the former earnings. The true position, therefore, is that despite the drivers hue an dcry the owner rather than the driver is in a worse position considering that the latter in addition to the 20 per cent commission gets small amounts by way of tips if he is obliging plus 2 annas per package on luggage, if any, and contract-fares within the empty mileage-allowance. Besides this, drivers are generally bad paymasters and the present method of working, namely, parking wherever they think fit to save petrol to make the 4 anna rate "economic," they are often driven away from their homes for several days and incidentally from the owners who have to run about from stand to stand looking for their drivers to settle accounts. It is absolutely true that in launching the 4 anna campaign, Mr. Jhabwalla was not correctly informed regarding the owners' position especially with regard to greater wear and tear and heavier repair-bills let alone greater inconvenience to both. It will not be out of place to mention here that the general range of cars in taxi-service do between 12 to 20 miles per gallon in the city with various Police stops and dead-slow driving in congested areas and those of the higher consumption viz. 12 miles and under will either have to be sold for little or nothing or be left in the garage pending return to normal conditions.

Older car owners will perhaps recall the days when they made huge profits with gross daily income per car between Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 under different conditions however there being few people who possessed private cars and when taxis numbered quarter their present figure with few or no private taxis operating with impunity (the number of the latter is now, we understand, 1,000, in Bombay depriving Public Taxis of their legitimate earnings and the Government of just revenue) and when the tariff rate was 8 annas per mile by day and 12 annas by night of course with the cost of cars then being almost double. To help the taxi driver and incidentally the taxi owner, Mr. Jhabwalla can try to tackle the question of running to earth the illegitimate private-taxi-adventure.

In submitting this detailed account of the Taxi Owners position it is sincerely hoped that the powers-that-be will not only protect the interests of the Owners and help ease their anxieties by ways and means best suited to attain their object, but also assist maintaining unimpaired the reputation which Bombay taxis enjoy of being the finest in the world,—Yours, etc.

"HARD HIT TAXI OWNERS."

Bombay, August 12.

Typhoid Havoc In Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—This year's visitation of typhoid no doubt did nonplus all in the medical profession as the scourage goes on spreading and yet the source of infection remains a mystery. The Rural Health Relief Association—though not working in the urban areas in any direct form—issued its instructions, apart from entering into any cause as to what led to the infection, to use only disinfected water in one's own kitchen at all times whenever required and also pressed the idea upon the members not to rely so much on water boiled as in the opinion of the authorities of the Association merely so-called boiled water did not serve the purpose as well. The reasons of infection such as flies, open drains, the number of stables, basket systems etc. separately and collectively do hold sway for the non-stop run of the epidemic but in the opinion of the Association it can confidently be asserted that in spite of the causes of the infection the epidemic can be clearly kept under control by impressing the idea of using sterilised drinking water by any chlorine compound in required proportions. The compound used by the Association in rural areas in times of such epidemics as cholera, dysentery, typhoid is "chlorogen" and it has not only served rightly at such times but using it constantly for disinfection of daily drinking water has succeeded in completely eradicating all water-borne diseases and several villages have been made immune.

In the heavy toll that the typhoid took this year it is really remarkable that the members of the Association—along with their friends who were fully made conversant with the use of such water realised the utility of having such an Association and being themselves saved from the infection though the surroundings in all quarters were adversely affected. The infection could not find the way in.

The Association made enquiries regarding the same and some have already informed about the good results.

From the experience derived so forth it can be now safely said that if people were taught to use chlorinated water (chlorination being kept in the kitchen as the nearest place) for drinking purposes whenever required and also to take preventive doses of the same twice a day there would not be single fatality.

Much has been written about the subject in the course of the last four or five years but the attention of the people has not yet been drawn to the necessity as keenly as it should have been. However such epidemics teach us a lesson!—Yours, etc.,

G. R. DATAR.
Hon. Secretary.
Rural Health Relief Association.
Carnac Road,
Bombay 3.

The C. P. Crisis

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Working Committee's decision that its Cabinet must primarily be responsible to the Congress Organization and secondarily to the Legislature, is being severely criticised here as being a completely novel idea in the political practice.

They say that if a member of the British Cabinet declares that he is primarily responsible to his party and secondly to the legislature, he would be kicked out next day by his own men. This may be true and applicable as far as thoroughly democratic and independent countries are concerned. But in a completely dependant country like India where a Cabinet of a national organization has to work under the steel frame machinery of a foreign, imperialistic Government, where the Constitution has been adopted with a view to strengthen the vital arms and organs of the Indian war of Independence, where the constitution has been adopted with a view of ultimately wrecking it, there it is impossible to be too rigidly abide by the parliamentary political practices which are in current in independent, free and truly democratic countries.

If the acceptance of offices by the Congress meant the Loyal working of an irresponsible constitution and rigid pursuit of the parliamentary practices, it would never have demanded the assurances for the non-exercise of the Governor's special power.

For the maintenance of healthy disciplinary morale, loyalty and obedience to the party, for its honour and prestige, for the successful operation of the ultimate goal policy and programmes of the organisation, the Working Committee has been justified in its judgment.—Yours, etc.,

K. D. DIGHE.

Indore.

SETTLEMENT IN SUCCESSION DISPUTE

Position Of Widow Of Predeceased Son

Mr. Justice Engineer at the High Court heard the originating summons taken out by Banubai P. Bhandara for the determination of certain points relating to the disposal of the estates of her husband Pirojshaw Naoroji Bhandara who died intestate in Bombay.

It was stated that the deceased Pirojshaw left properties estimated at Rs. 1,08,397.

The first defendant, Marie Flora Bhandara, is a French lady and a widow of one Nariman, the predeceased son of Pirojshaw.

Pirojshaw had two sisters who had died before him. The children of those two sisters were defendants 2 to 5 in this case. And the great grand daughters of one of those sisters were also parties to this case as defendants 6 and 7.

The principal point in dispute was whether the first defendant was entitled to any share in the property to the exclusion of defendants 2 to 7 or "vice versa."

PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM.

As regards the plaintiff, her claim to some share of the estates was not questioned. The dispute was only as regards what share should go to her.

On this point, the plaintiff contended that under the law she was normally entitled to one-third share of her husband's estates. If her deceased son was alive, he would have been entitled to the remaining two-third share; but as he had died before his father, his widow (the first defendant) was entitled to one-third share only and the plaintiff should get one-third more, i.e., in all two thirds of her husband's estates.

DEFENDANTS' CONTENTION.

This contention was accepted by the first defendant.

Defendants 2 to 7, on the other hand, sought to exclude the French lady from any part of the inheritance.

Relying on section 55 of the Indian Succession Act, they contended that the widow of a predeceased son of the intestate was not an heir of the intestate and was not entitled to any share of his estates. Under the section, they argued, the plaintiff should get half the share of her husband's estates, and the remaining half should be divided among defendants 2 to 7.

SETTLEMENT.

After the case had gone on for some time, a settlement was reached between the parties, under which the originating summons was, by the court's permission, turned into a suit.

As per terms of the compromise, his lordship passed a consent decree under which the plaintiff was given half the share of her husband's properties, the first defendant was given one-fourth share, and defendants 2 to 7 were to have the remaining one-fourth divided between them in certain proportions.

The Central Government has prohibited the bringing of any kerosene into British India by land from the territories of the Sohawal State in the Bundelkhand Agency.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' PROTEST

Committee Formed To Fight Income-Tax Amendment Bill

At a meeting of the representatives of the Commercial Association and other Public Bodies of this city, held in the office of the Silk Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi, Bombay, on Monday, a resolution was passed protesting against some of the objectionable provisions incorporated in the Bill to amend the Indian Income-tax Act of 1922, introduced in the Central Assembly

Mr. B. N. Karanjia presided.

The resolution which was moved by Mr. Jayantilal M. Shah and seconded by Mr. S Hasan of the Memon Chamber of Commerce, stated, "inter alia":

"This meeting resolves that a Committee consisting of the following (with powers to co-opt) is hereby appointed to take necessary steps and to carry on suitable propaganda inside and outside of the Assembly to secure deletion of the objectionable clauses in the proposed legislation.

"This meeting requests the Government of India and the Select Committee to extend the time limit upto the 15th of September next for eliciting public opinion on the proposed Bill so that the public may have sufficient time to ventilate their just grievances in this regard.

"This meeting authorises the President to forward these resolutions to necessary quarters and resolves to call a public meeting to protest against the proposed legislation at an early date and to explore all avenues for abolition of objectionable provisions."

The committee which was appointed, with powers to co-opt, consisted of the following persons:

Mr. C. B. Mehta (Bullion Exchange), Mr. Rajendra S. Dalal (Native Share and Stock-brokers' Association), Mr. Premchand Bijyani (Indian Stock Exchange), Mr. Ratilal Gandhi (Seeds' Brokers' Association) Mr. Abdulla Abdul Gafoor (Memon Chamber of Commerce), Mr. D. M. Shah, Mr. Ambalal P. Parikh and Mr C. J. Shah of the Lalbagh New Market Association.

SYKES VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT SHIELD

Awarded To Kishnad In Broach Taluk In N. Division

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

Government have awarded the Sir Frederick Sykes Village Improvement Shield for the Northern Division for 1937 to the village of Kishnad of the Broach taluka of the Broach and Panch Mahals district.

The village is reported to be doing good work for the improvement of rural life under the guidance of the Village Uplift Committee established in June 1935.

In the realm of agriculture B. D. 8 cotton as recommended by the Agricultural Department has been introduced at the village.

A library with 300 books has been maintained for the last three years and is used by the villagers. The books are also distributed in the surrounding villages.

A primary school is efficiently maintained at the village. A smart and well equipped scout troop, trained by the school teachers, is an educative agency of great value.

Approach roads round about the village are regularly repaired. A table dispensary has been established and has proved a boon to the cultivators.

The villagers have voluntarily raised funds by contributing 1 lb. of cotton for every 50 lbs of cotton yield.

The Collector will present the shield to the village on a suitable occasion and it will be kept in the taluka kacheri as usual.

Kharpudi Budruk Gets Central Div. Award

Government have decided that the Sir Frederick Sykes' Village Improvement Challenge Shield for the Central Division for the year 1937 should be awarded to Kharpudi Budruk, Khed taluka, Poona district.

Kharpudi has a population of 600 souls and the villagers have been trying their best to improve the village. Their houses and roads are kept-clean, cattle sheds have been erected away from residential places. The Co-operative Credit Society and the Gram Panchayat supply medicines to the villagers free of cost.

New wells have been sunk for irrigation purposes and the village has a school which is working satisfactorily. There are no factions in the village and the depressed classes compete with others in uplift work.

Congress Move To Contest Thana Civic Elections Welcomed

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Saturday.

The decision of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee to contest the Thana Municipal Triennial Elections this time has been hailed with satisfaction by the citizens. The names of the candidates of the Congress Committee are not yet out. Till they are made public, the Congress Committee has requested the voters to postpone giving any promised to candidates who may stand on any ticket.

The total exports of raw jute from Bengal during July, 1938, amounted to 240,520 bales of 400 lbs. each, of which 232,809 bales were exported from Calcutta and 7,711 bales from Chittagong.

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Fields and Factories

TRADES DISPUTES BILL

B. P. T. U. C.'s Opposition Policy Defined

At a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, held, at the Servants of India Society last week, the forthcoming Bombay Municipal Elections and the Trades Disputes Bill were considered. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was in the chair and about 50 representatives of Trade Unions participated in the discussion.

CONGRESS-LABOUR CO-OPERATION.

Mr. S. S. Miraikar, General Secretary, informed the House that negotiations were going on between the B. P. T. U. C. and the B. P. C. C. on the possibility of allowing the B. P. T. U. C. to put up a certain number of labour representatives to contest the Municipal Elections unopposed by the Congress and from the talks he and Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta had with Mr. S. K. Patil, the General Secretary of the B. P. C. C., the latter had expressed the view that there would be no difficulty for the Congress to leave uncontested certain seats for labour candidates provided the candidates were not Congressmen, i.e., four anna members of the Congress. Since the negotiations were not complete it was decided that the Sub-Committee should further carry on negotiations and report to the B. P. T. U. C. finally with a view to come to a definite decision on the subject.

TRADES DISPUTES BILL.

Mr. Joglekar read out the report of the sub-committee on the Trade Disputes Bill. The sub-committee after carefully considering the basic principle rejected the Bill in toto as it provided no impartial or fair mode of dealing with Trade Disputes. The Committee was also emphatically of opinion that in view of the existing Central Legislation on the subject which has virtually remained a dead letter owing to the failure of the Provincial and Central Governments to put it into force even on most appropriate occasions, a new Bill of this kind could do no good unless it was based on the recognition of fundamental rights of Trade Unions. The Committee urged that in any case the Bill should be circulated for public opinion.

Mr. Masani dissented from this view and was of opinion that the principle of the Bill was sound but that there were certain provisions which were objectionable and that therefore the B. P. T. U. C. should concentrate on pressing amendments and not oppose it in toto.

WHOLE BILL TO BE OPPOSED.

The Committee having decided to oppose the whole Bill proceeded to consider it in detail in case the motion for circulation was lost and it was decided to endeavour to minimise the evil of the Bill by moving amendments and to that end the Bill was gone through clause by clause. The Committee laid down the principles which were as follows:—

(1) Certain definitions should be removed or modified; for instance the Labour Officer should find no place in the legislation.

(2) No standing orders should be considered to be settled unless by agreement.

(3) The percentage of membership qualifying for registration should not be more than 5 per cent.

(4) All complications arising from divisions of trade unions into "recognised," "qualified," "representative," etc., must go.

(5) Industry should be treated as a whole and not sub-divided into occupations.

(6) Minimum restrictions must be placed on the right to strike.

(7) The period during which the right to strike shall not arise should be reduced by six months. (Sec. 62).

(8) Nothing shall be prescribed by rules which have not been in the first instance approved by the legislature.

(9) There shall be no imprisonment in any circumstances.

(10) Obligatory recognition of trade unions alone could be the basis of any legislation for conciliation limiting the right to direct action.

PENALISING STRIKES.

Mr. Joglekar then moved for the acceptance of the majority report and was seconded by Mr. G. H. Kale, Mr. Masani moved an amendment on the same lines as those of the resolutions of the Congress Socialist Party on the Bill.

Mr. Ranadive opposed the amendment and opined that the Bill was not meant for conciliation but to penalise strikes. He said that the Bill was partial to the owners and did not provide the very important condition laid down as pre-requisite to any legislation on the subject by the B. P. T. U. C. Memorandum, namely, compulsory recognition of trade unions by the owners. Under the guise of conciliation, the Bill was calculated to attack the working class movement and the right of workers to strike.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale said that he was not very enthusiastic about the Bill. While it was an improvement over the original draft published by the Government some time back and circulated for opinion that did not mean that it was good for the workers, but in fact it would hamper all growth of genuine trade unionism and was absolutely unworkable. He further opined that in the present condition of the trade unions in this country strikes could neither be prevented nor settled by Law. The Bill aimed at fostering only certain type of unions, that is, Gandhian Unions.

In England, Mr. Bakhale continued even when negotiations were in progress strikes were allowed to continue and even to occur but the Bill under consideration did not permit them. He pointed out that one of the most objectionable features of the bill most detrimental to the interests of the workers in the presence of the provision for prohibition of strikes during the period of negotiations was the dilatory arbitration proceedings extending to months together instead of ending them at the most within fifteen days.

Mr. Masani's amendment was put to vote and was lost, only two voting in favour of it. The original resolutions to accept the majority report of the Sub-Committee was passed.

WORLD'S COMMERCIAL, CLERICAL AND TECHNICAL EMPLOYEES

Discussion And Decisions At Seventh Congress

For many years now and especially since the loss of the great Trade Union Movements of Germany and Austria, the question which has been to the forefront of attention in the International Trade Union Movement—within both the International Federation of Trade Unions and the International Trade Secretariats has been that of how to bring about the centralisation of all the workers (necessitated by this great blow and the resulting indispensable united fight against Fascism), and at the same time to preserve the real character of the Movement as one engaged mainly in defending the economic and occupational interests of the workers.

This question received a positive answer at the Seventh Congress of the International Federation of Commercial Clerical and Technical Employees. Occupational questions were given chief consideration, without however general questions being deprived of due attention. This is clear from the way the work was arranged. The Congress, which dealt with general questions and continued for two days, was preceded by a week of very detailed discussion in the different trade sections, separate conferences being held for the Commercial Employees (in which the five-day week was demanded for these workers within the framework of a forty-hour week International Convention), Commercial Travellers and Agents (legal status of these workers), Bank, Insurance and General Office Employees (their economic, social and trade union position in the different countries), Technicians and Foremen (protection for the inventor employee).

Although the International has always given special attention to the particular interests of different trade groups, this is the first time that the attempt has been made to hold consecutive conferences of different sections on a basis of detailed national and international material. This shows that the foundations for such work certainly exist; it remains to be seen whether the necessary prerequisites for further advance in this direction—which are by no means negligible cannot be created in the international and particularly in the national field (documentation, statistics, wages comparisons, specialised translation for trade questions, etc.).

It is worthy of note that all trade section conferences held on similar lines the question arises of whether a further advance shall be made in this direction, towards still further division into trade sections or the transformation of existing groups. Soberly weighing all the advantages and disadvantages, the Executive took the view that it was possible, under present circumstances, to go too far in the direction of further sub-division, and that for the moment therefore (and financial considerations also played a part here), no further sections should be set up or existing ones transformed. The Trade Sections already in existence should first of all consolidate themselves and it could then be seen how efficient the present division of trades was in dealing with and solving trade problems.

After the meetings of the different trade sections, the Congress had the opportunity of concentrating on important general questions. It dealt first of all in great detail with the very thorough report on activities, when all the speakers took the opportunity of congratulating the new Secretary, Comrade Spiekman, on his successful running of the International during the period under review, which coincides with the first years of his activities as International Secretary. One of the questions discussed in connection with the Report on Activities was that of the relief work for Spain, on which it was decided to support the further concentration of the relief campaign through the I.F.T.U.

'BEST' EMPLOYEES

Complaints Re: Overtime And Special Duty

Workers in the factories and on the tram and bus lines of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company are dissatisfied with the administration and the Tramwaymen's Union has taken up their question. The workshop it is reported suspensions and fines and reduction from wages have became too frequent. Bus-drivers and conductors, it is stated, have to be in attendance from 12 to 14 hours a day, much of which is mere waiting for which no overtime allowance is paid.

Discontent is also reported to exist among the bus-conductors on account of the new scale of pay which makes a distinction between old and new employees. According to the old scale, a conductor started on Rs. 27. After two years he got an increase of Rs. 3 and his maximum was Rs. 24. He used to get a bonus of Rs. 5 if he was on duty for 24 days in a month. According to the new scale, he starts on Rs. 26 gets only Rs. 2 as increase after two years and reaches Rs. 40 after a number of years. Bonus has been abolished. Conductors and drivers want a regular schedule of duties and no waste of time but only their strong organisation in their Union can help them.

WORKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

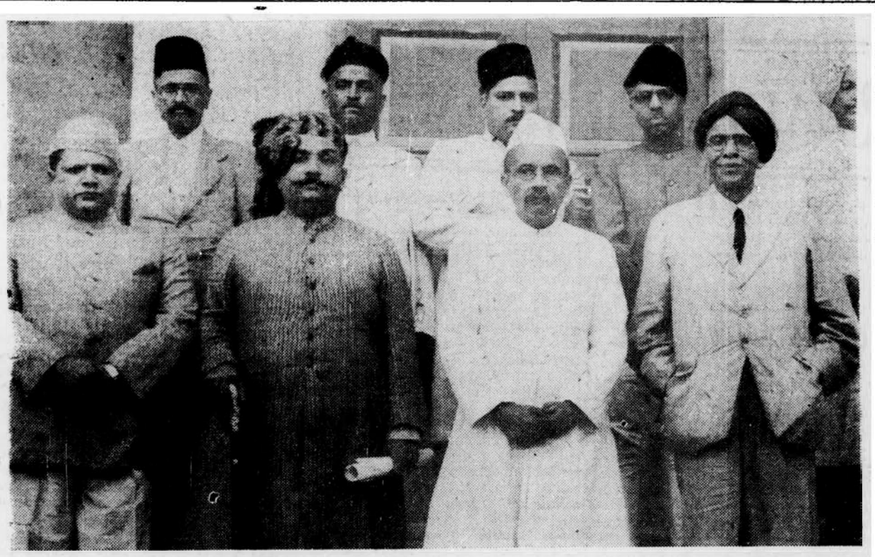
Numbers Increase While Defence Costs Grow

In "Industrial News," the weekly organ of the British Trades Union Congress, Herbert Tracey gives some interesting facts about the increase in unemployment in Great Britain which has been evident for some time. There is an increase of 382,000 in the numbers of the unemployed registered at the employment exchanges on May 16th as compared with the total of the corresponding month a year ago. These figures show that the rise in unemployment which began last October has not been arrested. There were 31,000 more workless people in May this year than there were in April.

How unemployment has grown in recent months may be shown by taking the employment exchange figures, covering all unemployed persons, both insured and uninsured 14 years of age and over. Since last October, the figures for the entire number of unemployed were as follows: October—1,460,080. November—1,579,914. December—1,755,491. January—1,927,005. February—1,907,796. March—1,844,583. It will be observed that there were decreases of unemployment in February and March, but the downward trend was resumed last month when the numbers rose by 31,000 over those of April. The total increase in unemployment since October is not far short of half a million. The greatest decrease in employment in May of this year as compared with a year ago is to be found in the cotton industry with a decrease of 77,000. The other principal industries in the order in which they are affected are: metal goods manufacture; woollen and worsted; engineering, etc.; the distributive trades; iron and steel; hotel, boarding house, etc., service; building; motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft.

Analysis of the registers shows that rather less than half of the total unemployed have been workless for less than six weeks About 60 per cent., however, have been out of work for periods ranging from six weeks to three months and 17 per cent. have been workless for twelve months or longer.

In its monthly survey of business trends, published on May 28th, the "Economist" points out that the recession of activity in its earliest stages was more marked in 1937-38 than it was in 1929-30. Latest reports and statistics (says the journal) do not point to an early reversal of the trend in British business, in spite of the growing defence expenditure.



A Conference of the Inamdars and Jahagirdas of Bombay Presidency was held on the 20th Aug. in Gokhale Hall, Poona, Shrimant Sardar Madhavrao Kibe (3rd from left, front row) presiding.

LAND HOLDERS OPPOSE TENANCY BILL

Poona Conference Appeals To Governor To Intervene

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 20.

The Tenancy Bill sponsored by the Government of Bombay was the subject of discussion in the conference of landowners held here to-day under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Land-holders' League in the Gokhale Hall. Sardar Madhaorao Kibe of Indore presided. A large number of landowners from the various districts had attended the conference.

The Thakur Saheb of Sanand, chairman of the Reception Committee, observed that the conference was meeting under the shadow of the Bill which was an immediate problem for the landholders. His contention on behalf of the lanholders was that the Bill was going more or less to harm the cordial relations that existed between the landowners and the tenants. He refuted the charge that the landowners were out to impede the progress of the country. On the contrary he asserted that they realised the necessity of moving with the times and would not ignore realities.

A TENANTS' CHARTER

He said that the measure deprived the landlords of the freedom of letting to which as property owners they were entitled, without any due compensation. There was an inroad made over their rights to collect certain cesses, and taxes to which, he said, they were legally and by usage entitled. There was also to be a restriction on the landlords' right to decide for themselves what rent they would like to take from their tenants. He described the Bill as the Magna Charta of the tenant with heritable rights and whose only liability was to pay the rent which he has a right to get revised at intervals.

UNJUST DISTINCTION

"The uniform application of the principles promulgated in the proposed measure will certainly cause hardship in many parts of the Province", observed the president. Sardar M. V. Kibe. "There are different conditions in the different parts of this Province in regard to the tenants and the rents. In some parts there is no competition in taking up land by the tenants, while in others owing to irrigation facilities and regularity of rainfall as well as fertility of the soil or other causes, land has value in which competition is implicit".

On the question whether the land belonged to the community i.e., the Government or to individuals depended on the question of rent and revenue, continued the president. The question of ownership did not, he added depend upon the size of the land nor on whether it was revenue-free or revenue-paying. Therefore the distinction made between the holders of land in alienated villages and an ordinary owner as regards the giving of protection to a tenant, was not justifiable.

"The proposed legislation affects the proprietory rights or individuals and especially of holders of alienated villages. The restriction placed on their rights of giving leases affect the market value of such estates. The adverse effects on those who have invested in land will be serious if not appalling.

"That the Government is impelled by the best of motives for ameliorating the condition of society admits of no doubt, but it is permissible—nay, it is necessary—to place before the public the question whether the object of the Government will be accomplished by the measures which it proposed to enact. Whatever may be the case with big owners, small owners of land are in the same plight as the tenants. Besides there is the class of landless labourers which is not negligible. This class will also be affected by this measure because tenants are prevented from subletting their lands.

HASTY MEASURE

"It is proposed that owners of 100 acres of land can have only protected tenants. But it is rather arbitrary that even if he has that much area scattered all over the Province, he must be subject to this restriction.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S "NO" TO STUDENTS

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

A piquant situation has arisen as a sequel to the refusal of the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University to allow the university hall for a meeting organised under the auspices of the All-India Students' Federation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sampurnanand, Education Minister of the United Provinces, was to address the meeting.

It is understood the students intend to start agitation against this attitude of the Vice-Chancellor, which they consider as an affront to the dignity of the Education Minister.

The Vice-Chancellor, on the other hand, argues that this is not a university function, and hence the hall cannot be used by the organisers of the meeting.—United Press.

Another Gurkha Battalion For Bannu

DHARAMSALA, Aug. 21.

Due to the recent troubles at Bannu the Military authorities requisitioned the 1st Gurkha Battalion Regiment stationed at Dharamsala Cantonment, which has left for Bannu.

The 2nd Gurkha Battalion Regiment is already at Razmak since January, 1937.—United Press.

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Simla Letter

Hand Of British War Office On Government Of India?

BILL TO PENALISE ANTI-RECRUITMENT MOVE CONDEMNED

Great Disappointment At Frequent Use Of Viceroy's Veto

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, (By Mail).

Temper, tone, complexion—in all there has been a change in the Assembly, as revealed during the first week's sittings. There was a certain equability, in the tone of the speeches which was a pleasant contrast to the old stormy scenes in the earlier sessions of the Assembly. 'Cooing like the dove' said Mr. Satyamurti about a certain member of the Treasury Bench. That, I think, aptly describes the demeanour of official members. Whether it is Mr. Clow defending the All-India Radio or speaking on the Bihta report, or Sir M. Zafrulla hinting something vague about the Indo-British trade negotiations, or even Mr. Ogilvie holding forth on Defence matters, it is the same tone and temper presenting a new manner of approach to problems before the House. Even Sir James Grigg has been showing signs of affability. What is it all due to? Is it because some of the members like Sir James are shortly due to retire, and therefore wants to part as friends? Or is it because being themselves badly treated by White Hall the Government of India finds itself unconsciously drawn towards the Opposition? For, it is now well-known that Mr. Hore Belisha has so far proved himself too strong even for the Simla gods and the latter despite their protests, find themselves saddled with an additional expenditure of two crores per year. Whatever may be the reason for the change, the friendliness of the tone of official speeches was there at least this week—and it was reciprocated by the speakers on the opposite side. The only one who showed a change for the worse was Mr. Jinnah. He seems to have arrived intoxicated with the idea that he must fight the Congress. It showed itself on the very first day in his new Muslim League party's decision to oppose the adjournment motion on the appointment of an Indian as Superintendent of Insurance.—Though Mr. Jinnah was himself discreetly absent during the debate. On the following day every one in the lobby was talking about the bad start of Mr. Jinnah's new party and wondering what he would do that evening. Fortunately when the motion on British troops came up the case against the Government was so strong that even Mr. Jinnah had to join in the protest. A change again was visible when the Radio debate came on. Like a quick change artist, Mr. Jinnah appears in different political garbs on different days but one thing is plain—He does not seem to be anxious to fraternise with the Congress party or strengthen its hands.

NO CHANGE IN POLICY

The change so far as the officials are concerned, is only in the manner. Though there were several opportunities during the week to show a new deal, as I may call it, there was no indication of any big change in policy. Even in the matter of giving information I could see no disposition to take the Assembly into its confidence and respect its wishes. For instance it would have undoubtedly been graceful if Mr. Clow had accepted the Opposition's demand for a committee of enquiry on broadcasting. All that the members wanted was a committee appointed by the Government itself to review the past and suggest lines for the future. They quoted the analogy of Committees appointed in England and further disclaimed any intention to use it as a means of censure. Prestige unfortunately stood in the way, and Mr. Clow blankly told the House that a Committee of the kind proposed would serve no purpose. Sir Mahomed Zafrulla also showed no inclination to take the House into his confidence about Federation or the progress of the negotiations with the Princes. He was also strangely uncommunicative on the subject of the Indo-British trade negotiations. The Finance Member would not even agree to disclose whether the Provincial Governments had addressed the Government of India on the rupee ratio question. The Defence Secretary was also asked whether a conference of party leaders would be held to give advice on Defence matters now under discussion with the British Government, but even this simple proposal did not elicit an encouraging reply. Taking the week's activities, I do not think that the Assembly has been able to extract anything of substance from the Government.

UNCALLED FOR MEASURE.

It was at one time thought that the Motor Vehicles Bill would be the main contentious measure during the session. It has for the present receded into the background, as a result of the surprise flung by the Defence Secretary, the new bill is to penalise activities designed to dissuade people from joining the army in the event of any war in which the British Empire may be engaged. As it comes up to-morrow before the House the attitude of the various parties will be known on that day, but my information is that all the groups excluding probably the Muslim League are likely to oppose its immediate passage. According to lobby talks there is really no urgency for the measure. There is neither any attempt to start a movement in the country to prevent recruitment to the army nor is there any real danger of an imminent war. What is it then that has induced the Government to bring forward this measure in such vague and general terms? I cannot say. Is it again the hand of the British War Office trying to force the hands of the Government of India? If the bill is rejected by the Assembly it is bound to come up again in the Assembly followed by the usual process of certification. But why take up a controversy when there is no need for it? Especially at a time when the minds of the members are worried by the revelations about the increased burden of British troops, forced on this country by the British War Minister why arouse further controversy? I cannot help thinking that it is an unfortunate bill brought up at an unfortunate time

CONSULT PEOPLE.

The hope generally expressed in Simla is that the Government would avoid any precipitate action which would spoil the political atmosphere in the country. There is reason to believe that as soon as Lord Linlithgow returns to India he would get into touch with the leaders in the Assembly and discuss frankly with them the issues arising from the recent London Defence talks. The censure motion passed in the Assembly last week is regarded as enough to open the eyes of those in England and make them realise their mistake in presuming that India can be made to pay the additional charges. It is presumed that as the whole question is still under examination Lord Linlithgow will use his personal efforts to secure justice and convince the war lords in England that Indian opinion cannot be trifled with. The time has undoubtedly passed when the Government can go forward with Defence plans involving considerable additional expenditure without consulting the people's representatives. As the Assembly will be in session in November for the Income Tax Bill, it will provide an opportunity for the Viceroy to meet party leaders individually or collectively and discuss with them all the matters which are now agitating the public mind. By that time the decision of the Government regarding future Defence expenditure and the contribution from imperial revenues may also be known.

WRONGLY ADVISED.

A good deal of disappointment has been caused by the frequent use of the Viceroy's veto last week. As many as five adjournment motions were disallowed by Lord Brabourne. There is no doubt that the acting Viceroy has been wrongly advised, for nothing causes greater irritation in Assembly circles than the use of special powers to prevent discussion. How would it have harmed public interest if the Assembly had discussed the Frontier bombing or the Bannu raids? Where was the need for preventing the Assembly from expressing itself on Sir Philip Chetwode's sweeping generalisations about Indian Officers? If the Assembly had been allowed to discuss the motion it would at least had the effect of discouraging ex-Commander-in-Chief from going about speaking in this manner. Those who are responsible for advising the Viceroy have still to realise that frank discussion is a better way of dealing with controversial problems than the arbitrary use of the veto. The Government of India has however earned commendation for giving a whole day for a debate on the Bihta report. If the Government would only give full effect to the resolution adopted by the Assembly and accepted by the Government, it would certainly go far to remove the defects pointed out.

Our London Letter

(Continued from Page 6.)

day excursion trains from Munich have been cancelled and other passenger services are curtailed, in view of the heavy military traffic and all leave has been stopped for railway employees. Hundreds of public motor vehicles and drivers have been requisitioned and motor-bus services have been reduced. Owners of private cars and lorries have been ordered to keep in good running order and to await requisition notices and all peasants who have gathered in their harvests have been ordered to hand over their horses to the military authorities.

Discontent Among German People

The principal centres of the army and air force manoeuvres are the Rhineland and the frontier with Czechoslovakia. Work on the frontier fortifications facing France's famous Maginot line has been greatly accelerated. Instructions have been given that the work must be finished by October 19. So many workmen have been sent from Munich to work on the frontier that the construction of the underground railway there has been almost suspended. Around Cologne many motor cycles have been requisitioned, the owners getting five shillings a day for the hire of their machine. In the East heavy traffic of military vehicles has been observed on the motor roads in the direction of Salsburg, especially at night. Large numbers of road constructors have been ordered to complete an important new highway as rapidly as possible while the railway to Eienstein, on the Czech frontier, is being doubled. The recent defence law placing civilian property, with little restriction, at the disposal of the military authorities, is being liberally used. From many parts of the country come to London reports of the commandeering of food, vehicles and horses for the reserves.

During three recent days ten to twelve military trains passed along the Nuremberg—Ulm line. Orders have been given that all farmers must be prepared to place their horses at the disposal of the military authorities from August 20 onwards. In certain areas men who are over military age but are fit for garrison and other work have received orders to report on August 22, for duties which are to last until October 28. Reports from all the German border regions leave no doubt that deep anxiety with regard to the near future is spreading amongst the population, especially in the working-class. There appears to be no trace of enthusiasm for any kind of conflict. The discontent with the regime is steadily growing and is being intensified by concern over the international situation. There has been considerable disaffection in Silesia and elsewhere in the Eastern part of Germany where over 500 workers have been arrested by Hitler's Secret Police within the last few days.

Another straw which shows the way the wind is blowing is the rapid fall in the value of stock on the Berlin Stock Exchange. Prices have fallen to a level unknown since 1935. Official explanations refer to the additional measures that have been taken against Jewish property-owners and also to the problems created by the necessity of bringing Austria into the German economic system. That the real cause must be sought deeper is proved by the fact that the fall in prices has been far more steep than would have been the case if no other factors than those officially admitted were at work. Rumours are afloat to the effect that many high-placed Nazi officials have during the last few weeks been buying gold and foreign currency to be held in their private accounts with banks abroad, in Paris, Amsterdam, London and New York. It has been suggested that this factor has played its part in the spate of gold-buying that has recently taken place.

Planning A Coup?

It is impossible to say that these signs unmistakably presage the outbreak of war in the near future. We can only note the facts. Germany has to-day more men under arms than at any time since the end of the War. And what is even more disquieting even the civil population is being pressed into service in a manner that arouses the utmost suspicion. Certainly, it is, to say the least, extremely unusual to mobilise the whole nation as an accompaniment to routine military manoeuvres. It is clear that these military happenings in Germany are related to German foreign policy, and the immediate preoccupation of Germany's Dictator is the Czechoslovakian problem. Are these military preparations intended for an attack on Czechoslovakia? The whole world knows how in May the Czechoslovakian Government was able through its vigilance to order mobilisation of its forces sufficiently speedily to place the nation on guard against the then impending German attack. The promptness with which these defence measures were taken by the Czechoslovakian Government had not a little to do with Hitler's decision to suspend his attack. It is natural, therefore, that people should now speculate whether Hitler may not be mobilising his army, under pretence of carrying out ordinary annual military exercises so that if he should within the next few weeks decide to launch an attack on Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovakian Government could not be able to spring to the defence as effectively and quickly as on the last occasion. That Hitler has by no means abandoned his resolve to break up Czechoslovakia is clear from the fact that detachments of Nazi Party Storm-troopers and others have been moving into the Sudeten areas of Czechoslovakia. They enter the country, not, of course, in their uniforms but in mufti and it is reported here that they have orders to provoke disorders and foment an insurrection as soon as Hitler gives the word.

Is It Bluff?

On the other hand, there are those who believe that Hitler is staging these elaborate and expensive manoeuvres, seriously disorganising the normal economic life of the country, only as a gigantic piece of bluff; that he intends thereby, or rather hopes to be able to intimidate little Czechoslovakia as well as those countries which toy with the idea of assisting Czechoslovakia if she should be attacked. France, however, according to reports in London newspapers, is showing no outward signs of perturbations. French leaders are saying that although there is a need of the utmost vigilance, there is no cause for alarm or panic and that the French nation is awaiting developments with perfect calm and complete self-confidence. The Soviet Union, another ally of Czechoslovakia, has never for a moment left any doubt as to its determination and ability to honour its obligations under the pact with Czechoslovakia and give aid to that country in case she should be the victim of aggression. As for the Czechoslovakian Government and people, they are perhaps the least alarmed of all those who are affected by these recent developments. They have infinite confidence in their army and in their Government and they know moreover that the vast majority of the people are solidly behind the policy that is now being pursued by Dr. Benes and Dr. Hodza, a policy devoted to the maintenance of Czechoslovakia's integrity, of Czechoslovakia's alliances with France and the Soviet Union and of the most liberal concessions to the claims of minorities within the Frontiers of Czechoslovakia.

Relax Non-Intervention

Officially, the experts in Britain are not disposed to attach any special significance to those unusual goings on in Germany. Nevertheless there is considerable alarm expressed privately and it would seem that even the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, does not feel altogether sure of what may happen next. He has returned from what was to be a fishing holiday in Scotland and although he is said to be suffering from catarrh and has to have specialist attention in London, his continuous stay in London is widely interpreted as an indication of the gravity of the international situation. Lord Halifax has returned to his Yorkshire home while his chief keeps watch in Downing Street. This is by no means the only problem that Mr. Chamberlain is faced with. He has to reckon also with increasing restiveness in France over the Spanish question. Repeated efforts have been made to extract from General Franco a reply to the Non-Intervention Committee's request for his opinion on the British plan for the evacuation of foreign fighters from Spain. At long last Franco has condescended, according to cables from his headquarters received yesterday to let it be known that he has been delaying his answer not out of any lack of good-will but because of the extreme intricacy of the document which requires to be studied with the utmost care. While he has been carefully studying this intricate document which is intended to rid Spain of Fascist mercenaries, Mussolini has been pouring in additional men and material to help the Burgos Dictator to win. Complaints about this renewed dispatch of Italian forces to Spain have been lodged with the Non-Intervention Committee in London, which has passed them on to Mussolini without, however, receiving any response from him. It is in this situation that the French Government and even more, the French General Staff is becoming increasingly anxious M. Blum has been among those who call for a removal of the ban against the export of arms to the Republican Government in Spain. And although he is now putting forward the strange proposal—it is said at the instigation of the British Foreign Office that Foreign Powers should intervene to enforce an armistice and conduct a general election, he is anxious that as an immediate step, France at all events, should pursue a policy of what he calls "relax Non-intervention." This curious phrase only means that M. Blum is now among those who believe that French Frontier should not remain as effective a bar to the transport of munitions to Valencia and Barcelona as it has been during the last few weeks as a concession to Mussolini and Mr. Chamberlain

Russia's Military Strength

The Frontier clash between the Soviet Union and Japan which has just been terminated by the agreement to form a mixed commission for the purpose of demarcating the boundary lines between Munchukuo and the Soviet Union and the territories of the Soviet Union in the Far East has given welcome proof, if proof was wanted, of the determination of the Soviet Union not to be bullied or intimidated by the Fascist Powers. The Soviet Union has been giving the utmost attention to the problem of its own defence. All expert observers are aware that the Soviet Union is not only a centre of cultural progress but is today one of the mightiest Powers in the world. It suits interested parties to pretend that all is chaotic in Soviet Union and that country cannot be depended upon in any emergency. The German Press, in particular, has distinguished itself by a systematic disparagement of the Soviet Union. But in flat contradiction to these stories is the following statement by an important military official belonging to the German Air Ministry. I have just received a copy of a book by Captain Fischer von Poterzin, who is a well-known military attache to the Air Ministry of the Third Reich. He declares in this book that "the Soviet Union possesses by far the strongest and most powerful air fleet." "Russia", he says, "thanks to the extent of her territories, the situation of her administrative and industrial centres and the fact that the population is not dense, is hardly vulnerable to enemy air attacks despite all progress made by our air fleet. By reason of her geographical and political situation the southern frontier cannot be considered in any sort of danger, and the northern frontier, as a result of the arctic situation, is absolutely beyond possibility of attack. As a result, the only possible directions for an attack are relatively restricted areas which are separated from us by distances so immense that fear of intervention by whole enemy air squadrons would be unjustified The military and geographical conditions of the Far East give a favourable internal defence line to the Russian forces. Must one evacuate the actual strength of the Russian air force at ten thousand or five thousand planes? In any case, one thing seems certain and that is that in the comparative scale of forces of the European air fleets, Russia is by far the strongest and most powerful, and she has a very capable industry and inexhaustible reservoir in the Russian population. Figures concerning the capacity of heavy and light bombers, observation 'planes and chasers are extremely favourable, and such exploits as those of 1937, the flights to the Pole, prove that Soviet Russia has made a big advance over other countries in air plane construction. In the course of 1937, 10 thousand pilots were trained It also seems that a shortage of pilots is an impossibility.

INCIDENT BETWEEN EDITOR AND FILM STAR

TWO VERSIONS OF THE STORY

An incident between Shanta Apte, the film star of the Prabhat Film Company and Mr. B. Patel, Editor of 'Filmindia' has received attention in a section of the press.

The incident occurred on Saturday afternoon last and the facts relating thereto were gathered by a representative of the "Lokmanaya" in the course of an interview with the film star.

It appears that Miss Shanta Apte happened to notice certain paragraphs in the August issue of the Magazine which she considered as objectionable references to her.

Arriving at the office Miss Shanta Apte went straight into the editor's office where she found the editor at his table. Seeing Miss Shanta Apte the editor requested her kindly to take a chair but she gripped the chair offered to her and flung it aside saying that she had come on no courtesy mission.

"Are you responsible for writing this", she thundered, pointing to the passage under the heading "Editorial Mail".

"Yes" said the editor.

"And you are also responsible for this", she asked again pointing to the other passage.

"Yes", said the editor.

"Then you deserve this", she thundered again and so saying whipped out a stick from under her arms and slashed him on his neck and back three times in succession.

Naturally a storm was created in the office and the office staff intervened saying that such things were not done in editorial offices. But without waiting for any arguments the lady decided that what she had done was enough, and she and her party walked out of the office without saying anything more.

'Filmindia' Editor Denies Report

Mr. Baburao Patel has sent the following:

My attention has been drawn to the news published in the "Lokmanya," a local Marathi daily of the 21st instant regarding the incident which is supposed to have happened at the office of "Filmindia" on the 20th inst.

According to the newspaper report, which is exaggerated and highly coloured and false, in places, Miss Shanta Apte is alleged to have hit me thrice with a stick. In fact, the entire report of the paper is so much exaggerated that I am compelled to take notice of the same and explain the circumstances as they actually happened:—

On the 20th August, at about 12-30 Miss Shanta Apte called at my office accompanied by some people and rushed into my private chamber without obtaining any previous permission. In a fit of temper she pointed out to me certain passages from the August issue of "Filmindia" and inquired whether I had written them. On my giving a reply in the affirmative, she raised her tone and asked where I had got the information regarding the case which was reported in the said passages.

I replied saying that the said case had long been reported in the Gujarati papers of Bombay. Thereupon she demanded an apology from me for publishing the said news in my paper. I told her that an apology could not be given under the circumstances and that she was free to do what she liked in a legal way. Whereupon she strode out of the office stamping her feet and threatening that I would hear from her very shortly.

This is exactly what had happened within a period of two or three minutes. The newspaper report as regards the assault on me with a stick is entirely false and highly coloured for purposes of cheap publicity.

THREAT TO STRIKE WORK

Thana Sweepers' Ultimatum To Municipality

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Monday.

The sweepers of Thana Municipality have given an ultimatum to the authorities that, if their grievances are not redressed within one month, they mean to down tools.

The sweepers have various grievances as regards reduction in their pay, leave, gratuities, provident fund, maternity benefits, help in repaying all their private debts, residential quarters, hours of work, uniforms, etc

They have sent copies of the notice setting forth their grievances to the Prime Minister, Minister for Local Self-Government, Commissioner, N. D. and the Collector of Thana.

They have also one more grievance which has a direct bearing on the ensuing Municipal elections. Upto now all the Municipal sweepers' names were included in the voters' lists of the Municipality. This time they have been excluded on the plea that they do not pay any rent, and because the estimated rent of the sheds and houses they occupy does not come to a rupee per month. On the other hand, the members of the Railway staff who live within Municipal limits, who occupy railway quarters and who pay no rent to the railway company, have been given the right to vote.

In Thana, the rents are very high, so that any shed or hut 10' x 10', even for stabling animals cannot be had on a rent of less than Rs. 3 a month. Therefore, it passes one's understanding as to how the Municipal estimate of the rent of the quarters occupied by the sweepers is so low.

It seems, these people have represented their grievances to the local Congress Committee and that they intend to move the District and Pro. Congress Committee in the matter. The result is anxiously awaited as the duties of these people have an important connection with the day-to-day life of the citizens of Thana and public health and safety.

FROM MILL COMPOUND TO TENANTED BLDG.

Protest Against Transfer Of Parel Liquor Shop

(From A Correspondent)

A well attended public meeting was held under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee to protest against the transfer of a liquor shop from Tata Mills compound to Bhiwandiwala Building. The meeting also demanded the cancellation of the liquor shop altogether if possible. Sjt. S. B. Mahadeshwar presided.

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar who moved the resolution, said that liquor shops in the northern part of the City should be altogether closed in furtherance of the Congress prohibition programme. They were that day only demanding for the cancellation of one license, but very soon the Congress Ministry would have to pay its attention to the larger problem. He appealed to the audience to pass the resolution and see that the shop did not survive.

Messrs. S. G Patkar, S. G. Ambitkar and Surya Wanshi further suoported the resolution in their speeches.

The resolution was put to vote and was declared carried.

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LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON EIGHT POINTS DOWN

Irregular Trend In Cross Rates

SELLING PRESSURE IN HOME RAILS

BOMBAY, August 22

NEW YORK COTTON

Favourable weather at home and disappointing outside markets caused lower tendency but considerable resistance was offered at the decline. Trade support followed Liverpool and Bombay selling, which created better tendency.

EXCHANGES

The cross rate opened at 4.86.06 and improved to 4.86.34, the general trend being steadier.

Franc showed sharp improvement on official support, but later eased on political developments.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

General business on Stock Exchange remained poor. Railway shares showed considerable weakness on selling pressure. Oils and Home Industrials were dull and easier.

Giltedged securities displayed steadiness.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938

New York, Aug 22

Previous closing	8.26
To-day's opening	8.22
Difference	—06
To-day's closing	8.20
Difference	—06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938

Liverpool, Aug 22

Previous closing	4.60
To-day's opening	4.58
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	4.55
Difference	—05

SPOT EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 141-12
April May 1939	Rs. 155-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 22

The New York cotton showed lower tendency following disappointing outside markets and favourable weather reports, but at lower levels the market offered considerable resistance. Meanwhile, traders are awaiting the loan announcement.

The trading in October began at 8.22 i.e. six points lower than the last closing, prices declined on lower Liverpool cables, Liverpool and Bombay selling, and some hedging, thereafter, trade support appeared giving the market steadier tendency with the price rallying to 8.24.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 22

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (8.31/8.30)	8.22/8.22
December (8.39/8.38)	8.30/8.29
January (unquoted)	8.28/8.28

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 22

American October (4.60)	4.55
American January (4.69)	4.64
Egyptian November (6.69)	6.62
Egyptian January (6.89)	6.82

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 22

TEAS

Indian Pekoe	(0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher	(2-7) 2-7
Ceylon Pekoe	(0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher	(1-6) 1-6

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop August September (£19 3/8 sellers) £19 1/2 value

Dunlop August (£22 1/4) £22 1/4

Lightning August (£20 1/2) £20 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (7 13/16 paid and buyers) 7 15/16 paid and buyers

Forward October December (7 15/16 paid and sellers) 8 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay August September (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta August (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 2/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 3/16 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal (£10 7/16 sellers) £10 7/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£192 1/4 buyers £192 3/4 sellers. Quiet.) £191 1/2 buyers £191 3/4 sellers. Barely steady

Lead (£14 5/16 buyers £14 3/8 sellers. Firmer) £14 8/16 buyers £14 11/16 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£45 to £46) £45 1/4 to £46 1/4

Iron (112) 112

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 22

U S Common New Stock (dol 59 3/8) dol 58 1/2

General Motors (dol 48 1/8) dol 47 5/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 5/8) dol 34 5/8

U S Steel Preference (do: 108 3/4) unquoted.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, Aug 22

Previous closing	4.88 1/16
To-day's opening	4.87 15/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.87 15/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug 22

Previous closing	4.87.96
To-day's opening	4.88.06
To-day's closing	4.88.03

FRANC RATE

London, Aug 22

Previous closing	178.78
To-day's opening	178.78
To-day's closing	178.57

LONDON EXCHANGE

London, Aug 22

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.88.06 and then improved to 4.88.34 with the general trend steadier.

Franc opened at 178.78 and then improved sharply on official support, subsequently, showing weakness on unfavourable political developments.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 29/32

Paris on Bombay (13.326) 13.306

New York on Bombay (36.41) 36.40

Berlin on Bombay (0.90 7/8) 0.90 7/8

London on Milan (92.75) 92.75

London on Shanghai (0-8 3/8 nominal) 0-8 5/16 nominal

London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Gold (£7-2-5 1/2) £-7-2-5

Silver (19 5/16d.) 19 5/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (17/32 to 9/16 per cent) 17/32 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (17/32 to 9/16 per cent) 17/32 to 9/16 per cent.

5 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Aug 22

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Business small. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 22

Spot	(19 5/16d) 19 5/16d—nil
Forward	(19 3/16d) 19 3/16d—nil

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 22

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-2-5 1/2) £7-2-5

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 22

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October 63 1/4 and December 61 3/4. Prices early showed hesitancy following lower overseas cables but later developed better tendency on bear covering influenced by adverse harvesting weather at home.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 22

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.64 1/4. Prices early showed steadiness, but later showed some easiness following the weaker tendency of outside markets with the price falling to 0.64.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Aug 22

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind Cotton January	14 9 6
Punjab January	12 13 3
Desi American January	17 8 9
Tone: Quiet.	
Wheat September	20 8 3
October	20 13 0
Gram September	24 11 9
October	24 14 0
Toria September	34 12 9
November	35 5 0
Cottonseed September	16 1 6
January	15 13 6

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug 22

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper nominal quotation Rs. 99.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, Aug 22

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £94 1/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday August 11	£94 1/2
Friday August 12	£94 1/2
Monday August 15	£94 1/4
Tuesday August 16	£94 1/4
Wednesday August 17	£94 1/4
Thursday August 18	£94 1/4
Friday August 19	£94 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 22

London sitock exchange was devoid of activity with movements small.

Giltedged securities were quietly steady. Three and half per cent quoted at £94 1/4 i.e. unchanged from the last close.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (12-10 1/2) 13-3

Marks and Spencer Ordinary (58-1 1/2) 57-9

Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/4) dol 4 3/4

Elec Music Industry (12) 12

Princhin Johnson (27-9) 28-6

Imperial Chemical (31-4 1/2) 30-10 1/2

Woolsworth New Ordinary (64-6) 64-6

San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£30) £30

Dunlop Rubber (27) 27

Unilever Ordinary (38-3) 38-3

Ford Motors (17-4 1/2) 17-4 1/2

Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£51 1/4) £47

British American Tobacco Ordinary (101-3) 101-3

Carreas A (£7 1/2) £7 1/2

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (140-0) 140-0

P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (20-0) 19-6

Distillers (96-6) 96-6

Bredford Dye (4-1 1/2) 4-1 1/2

British Celanese (3-4 1/2) 3-4 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (38) 37-9 Ex Div.

Courtaulds Ordinary (31-3) 30-9

Fine Cotton Spinners (4-1 1/2) 4-1 1/2

Vickers Limited Ordinary (19-9) 19-9

Inter Nickels (dol 49 7/8) dol 50 1/4

Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (46-13 1/2 46-10 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2

Dooars Tea (37-6) 37-6

Empire of India (26-3) 26-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£8) £8

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-4 1/2) 28-4 1/2

Gule Kelampong (23-9) 23-9

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-3) 29-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (37-6) 37-6

Burma Corporation (9-0) 9-3

Rio Tintos (£13 3/4) £13 3/4

East Rand Proprietors (54-4 1/2) 54-4 1/2

Rand Mines (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£17 1/8) £17 1/8

Associated Portland Cement (79-4 1/2) 78-9

Trinidad Leaseholds (101-3) 101-3

Sub Nigel (£11 1/2) £11 1/2

Spring Mines Split Shares (29-4 1/2) 28-9

Union Corporation (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (24-4 1/2) 24-4 1/2

Anglo Iranian (105) 105

Burma Oil (91-10 1/2) 91-3

Mexican Eagle (4-3) 4-3

Shell Transport (89-4 1/2) 89-4 1/2

Roya. Dutch (£38) £38

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£37) £33 3/4

London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£13 3/4) £13 1/4

London North Eastern Def (£2 3/4) £2 3/4

Southern Def (£12 3/4) £12 1/4

London Transport 5 per cent (£129) £128 3/4

London Transport 'C' Stock (£74) £73 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug 22 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£99 1/2) £99 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£94 1/4) £94 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113) £113

4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£117) £117

4 per cent Indian 1949-69 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110) £110 1/4

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£105 7/8) £105 7/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£75 1/8) £75 1/8

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 3/8) £103 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105) £105

5 per cent Funding Loan (£113 7/8) £113 7/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 3/4) £102 3/4

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 3/8) £110 5/8 Ex Div.

LONDON RUBBER OUTLOOK

Markets Dull And Inactive

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly rubber market report dated London, August 17:—

Since our last report the Rubber market has in the main been dull and inactive. The opening on Thursday was firm but by the evening the market had become quieter and it has remained inactive though fairly steady up to the time of writing.

The highest price at which business has been reported in Standard Sheet on the Spot during the period under review was 7 15/16d. done on Thursday and the lowest 7 11/16d. at which business was reported yesterday. At the time of writing the buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the Spot is 7 13/16d. per lb. and prices show no change on the week.

There has been a little Continental buying during the week and steady buying by the smaller American manufacturers on the New York Market has been reported almost daily.

An encouraging feature has been the reports of better prospects in the American motor and tyre industries. Inventories both of used and new cars are said to be now well below normal with the result that several of the car factories are pushing forward their plans to start producing the 1939 models within the next few weeks. Stocks of tyres in the hands of distributors are also said to be low so that a good demand from retailers to replenish their stocks is anticipated.

The disquieting feature which has tended to keep our market and all other markets dull has been the nervousness engendered by the ten weeks' manoeuvres of the German army. The sensation-loving press is as usual making the most of this factor and probably giving a highly exaggerated impression of the whole matter.

The American Questionnaire figures which we give in full below and the figure of World stocks point to supplies being ample for the time being even should American consumption rise in the last quarter of the year to the higher figure at which Akron is now estimating it.

AMERICAN QUESTIONNAIRE

The figures for July came to hand by cable on Saturday. We give them in full below together with our usual comparisons for June 1938 and July 1937:—

	July 1938 tons.	June 1938 tons.	July 1937 tons.
Arrivals	22,918	26,011	39,108
Consumption	32,209	33,629	43,703
Consumption per working day	1,288	1,178	1,690
Stock (Dealers' and Manufacturers')	284,914	294,566	164,441
Afloat	40,400	32,079	75,779
Consumption Reclaimed	8,273	8,274	11,925
Ratio Reclaimed to Crude	25.7 p.c.	27 p.c.	27.3 p.c.

Consumption at 32,209 tons is just about what had been expected. Some estimates had put the figure as high as 34,000 tons but about 32,000 tons was the more generally accepted figure.

The Stock and Afloat together come to a figure of 325,314 tons. The most optimistic estimates we have heard put consumption for August at 35,000 tons and that for September at 33,000 tons. According to an Akron telegram of Friday last the U. S. A. consumption of Rubber for the October/December quarter is estimated at 120,000 tons or an average of 40,000 tons per month. This would bring consumption for the last five months of this year to a total of 193,000 tons which means that America could enter the New Year still holding a stock of 132,000 tons,—which is between three and four months' supply,—even if she did not buy another pound of Rubber in the meantime. Under these circumstances we do not see how the U.S.A., representatives can well ask the Committee to release additional supplies.

WORLD STOCKS

We have now been able to complete our table of stocks at the principal points outside the regulated area at the end of July and give below the figures for 31st July and 31st December 1937 and at the end of each of the past three months:—

	1937 31st July tons	1937 31st Dec. tons	1938 31st May tons	1938 30th June tons	1938 31st July tons
Stocks in Singapore and Penang	44,776	44,814	40,610	44,738	45,536
Stocks in U.K. (Public Warehouses)	42,013	57,611	87,056	92,144	95,061
Stocks in U.K. (Manufacturers')	20,089	22,126	23,472	23,137	*23,137
Stocks in U.S.A. (Dealers' and Manufacturers')	167,094	262,204	299,720	294,565	284,914
Stock Afloat	144,000	135,000	94,000	92,000	102,000
	417,972	521,735	544,858	546,585	550,648

*As at 30th June, the end July figure is not yet available.

Landings in the U. S. A. were rather lower than we had estimated so that stocks there show a decline of 9,652 tons instead of the about 7,000 tons we had estimated. World stocks outside the regulated area thus show an increase of only 4,063 tons against our estimate of about 7,000 tons. They are nevertheless equal to more than 7 1/2 months World consumption.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Trend Slightly Easier

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug 22

On the Stock Exchange business was small and the trend slightly easier though giltedged securities showed resistance. Home Rails were under selling pressure and Chinese bonds were stronger. Elsewhere, changes were small.

Wall Street was narrowly irregular.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

London, Aug 22

Liverpool wheat market closed today at October 63 1/2

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Limited Trading In Coals And Jutes

CALCUTTA, Aug 22

Jutes although ruled steady business was somewhat limited. Coals easier feeling still ruled in Coals and only a limited trading took place. Teas business was reported on a very limited scale. In the miscellaneous apart from the usual dealings in its chief speculative stocks there is practically nothing fresh to report in the section to-day. Government securities were steady.

Government securities: Three per cent loan 1951/54 102/11; three per cent new loan 1963/65 98/8; three half per cent Government paper 99/4; four half per cent loan 1955/60 119/7 small lot; five half per cent loan 1938/40 100/5 small lot; five per cent U P Bonds 1944 113/1; three half per cent U P Loan 1952 99/12.

Banks: Central Bank 32/4; Imperial Bank Conty 380; Reserve 117/8.

Bengal Nagpur Cottons 11/8.

Coals: Aldih 471; New Tetturya 2/2; West Jamuria 2; Bhalgora 4/5; Dhemo Main 12/10; New Manbhoom 31/32; Samla 1/9.

Jutes: Agarpara pref 119; Anglo India pref 150; Champdany 137; Clive 20/12; Empire 23/10; Howrah 45/14; do seven per cent pref 153 small lot; India 236/8; New Central pref 139/8; Nuddea 34; Reliance pref 154; Albion 191; Bally 142; Kanknarrah 335 small lots; Orient 144; Standard 230.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/6; Consolidated Tin 5/12 small lot; Indian Copper 2/5; Dalmia Cement ord 10; do defd 3/4; do pref 91; Alkali and Chemical pref 114; Bengal Chemical pref 15/10; Frank Ross 4/4; Rawalpindi Elec 23/4; B I Elec Cons 6; Burn and Co ord 240; do seven per cent pref 141/8 small lots; Indian Iron and Steel 31/12; Indian St Wagon pref 127/8; ex div; Steel Corpn ord 8/6; do pref 85/8; Hooghly Flour QPXQP; Concord of India Insurance 5/12; Prem B I Corpn ord 3/6 small lot; Calcutta Tram ord 15/11 small odd lot; First pref 128 small lot; do second pref 99; Great Eastern Hotel 201/8 small lot; Macfarlane ord 5; small lot: Indian Wood Products 24/8 small lots; Indo Burma Petrol pref QW T; Tide Water Oil 13; Orient Paper 6/12; Shree Gopal Paper 6/11; Star Paper ord 6/14; Titaghur Paper LREF ord 4; Midnapore Zemindary 78 ex div; small lot; Borooah Timber 10/12 Indian Genl Navgn pref 141 small lot; Balrampore 11/4; Buland 12/5; Champaran 15; Raza 12/8.

Teas: Amluckie 56; Baradigi 38/8 Ct; Bhatkawa 44/12 small odd lot; Hasimra 39/8; Namournadi 5/10; Rydak 53; Sapoi 8/10.

Debentures four per cent 1934/64 Calcutta Improvement Trust 107; six per cent 1938/43/48 Shree Rada Krishna Sugar second mortgage 100/8.—A. P.

Judge Visits Scene With Jury And Counsel

BOMBAY, Monday.

Gruesome details of the shocking murder of a sweeper near Antop Hill in May last were narrated before Mr. Justice Divatia and a special Jury at the High Court Sessions to-day, when Haribai Sitya and her alleged paramour Amloo Kaloo were put up on a charge of murder.

Haribai who was a sweeper in Municipal service was living with her husband, Sitya Jadhav, in a hut near the Antop Hill. Sitya was also working as a sweeper in the Sanatorium situated on Antop Hill.

It appeared that the relations between the two were strained, as Haribai refused to give her earnings to her husband. Another circumstance that widened the breach between them was the alleged intimacy of the woman with the second accused against whom Sitya had often warned her.

According to the prosecution, both the accused regarded Sitya as an obstruction in their love affair, and decided to do away with him. Accordingly, it was alleged, they brutally killed him on the night of May 16 and packed the dead body in a wooden box.

Attracted by the victim's screams, the manager of the sanatorium accompanied by his "mali" went to the hut, and found the corpse in the box.

After the Prosecution counsel had narrated the facts of the case, His Lordship, accompanied by the jury and the counsel, went to inspect the scene of the offence.

Youths' Literary And Debating Association

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Youths' Literary and Debating Association was held yesterday at 100, Shivaji Park, Dadar, with Mr. S. R. Ramachandram in the chair.

The Managing Committee elected Dr. Sridhar Oak as Chairman, Messrs. K. G. Subramanian and P. S. Mandana as joint secretaries and Mr. Harshadlal Gandhi as treasurer.

Later on in the day the Committee saw Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.A., and he has consented to be the President of the Association.

Arrangements for the inaugural meeting are being made.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Aug 22

B I S N ss Garmula of 3234 reg tons Captain W S Williamson arrived from Calcutta via Madras and Colombo with coal and general cargo.

K Nixon ss City of Canterbury of 5290 reg tons, Captain J Wyper arrived from Liverpool via Port Said and Suez with passengers and general cargo.

Caltex (India) Ltd. M T New Zealand of 5665 reg tons, Captain Rolphnoso arrived from Bahrein via Karachi with petroleum and kerosene oil cargo.

L Edwards ss Reichenfels of 4760 reg tons, Captain P Henrichs arrived from Karachi with general cargo.

F F Campbell ss City of Khios of 3537 reg tons, Captain W A Hannah arrived from Boston via American Ports, Suez, Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Kunishima Maru of 2410 reg tons, Captain H Shinohara arrived from Karachi with cotton and general cargo.

SAILED

O S Kaisha ss Melbourne Maru of 322) reg tons, Captain S Isu sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 22-8-38.

S S Gazana (M M) for Coast Ports, Colombo, Mangalore, Calicut, Madras and Calcutta.

S S Kidderpore (M M) for China Japan Ports via Colombo.

S S XXIV Maggio (R B) for Port Said for (orders).

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug 22

2 Reichenfels 4760 Antwerp 28-8 L Edwards

6 City of Canterbury 5290 Antwerp 28-8 K Nixon

8 Bhamo 2974 Port Said 23-8 K Devchand

9 Wildenfels 3794 Karachi 23-8 L Edwards

12 Melbourne Maru 3219 Karachi 22-8 O S K Kaisya

15 Peebles 3068 Liverpool 23-8 Graham

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Barpeta 1892 P Gulf 24-8 M M

4 Varela 1926 Busra 25-8 M M

12/13 Garmula 3234 Karachi 23-8 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Coastcappelle 348 M Coast 23-8 Merchant S N

D/E Jalavihar 3381 Rangoon 22-8 Scindia S N

F Hashemi 293 M Coast 22-8 S Hassum

K Ratnagiri 228 N F 25-8 The Indian Co-operative N T Co Ltd.

M Vita 1955 N F N F, M M

N Baroda 1881 NF NF M M

O Netravati 699 NF NF B S N

Q Rahamani 3291 N F N F T Morrison

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Warfield 31-8-38 M M

Rajputana 1-9-38 P and O S N

Maloia 8-9-38 P and O S N

Burdwan 10-9-38 P and O S N

Viceroy of India 12-9-38 P and O S N

Ranchi 15-9-38 P and O S N

Comerin 25-8-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 21-8-38 K Nixon

Britannia 26-8-38 Anchor Line

Kaliyoma 4-9-38 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Kota Gede 30-8-38 L Edwards

Gaddenfels 2-9-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Canton 5 9-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Adams 26-8-38 F F Campbell

Steel Engineer 31-8-38 M M

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 12-9-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 29-8-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Hakusan Maru 10-9-38 N Y Kaisha

Tango Maru 28-8-38 N K Kaisha

Conte Rosso 13-9-38 L Triestino

Bangalore 28-8-38 P and O S N

Naldera 3-9-38 P and O S N

London Maru 23-9-38 O S Kaisha

Rawalpindi 19-8-38 P and O S N

Conte Biancamano 1-9-38 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Bandra 25-8-38 M M

Vasna 27-8-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Mooltan 10-9-38 P and O S N

Strathmore 26-8-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 17-9-38 M M

Tairea 3-9-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Jalayamuna 25-8-38 Scindia S N

Jalakrishna 23-8-38 Scindia S N

FROM BASSEIN

Gazana 21-8-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 26-8-38 M M

Jalaveera 25-8-38 Scindia S N

FROM KARACHI

Kunishima Maru 19-8-38 N Y Kaisha

Kiddepore 25-8-38 P and O S N

Nalgora 21-8-38 M M

Reichenfels 24-8-38 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Naldera 3-9-38 P and O S N

Mooltan 10-9-38 P and O S N

Nalgora 24-8-38 M M

Rawalpindi 20-8-38 P and O S N

Strathmore 27-8-38 P and O S N

Bangalore 30-8-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Benares 2-9-38 K Nixon

Peebles 20-8-38 Grahams Trading

Castalia 27-8-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Reichenfels 31-8-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

City of Khios 24-8-38 F F Campbell

Pres Adams 28-8-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 13-9-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 1-9-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Tango Maru 14-9-38 N Y Kaisha

Rajputana 1-9-38 P and O S N

Kunishima Maru 25-8-38 N Y Kaisha

Conte Verde 12-9-38 L Triestino

Ranchi 15-9-38 P and O S N

Carthage 13-8-38 P and O S N

Victoria 29-8-38 L Triestino

Kidderpore 3-9-38 P and O S N

Burdwan 13-9-38 P and O S N

FOR SYDNEY

Maloja 8-9-38 P and O S N

Comorin 25-8-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bandra 31-8-38 M M

Varela 25-8-38 M M

Barpeta 24-8-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 31-8-38 M M

Tairea 14-9-38 M M

FOR PORT SAID

Bhamo 23-8-38 K Devchand

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 31-8-38 T Morrison

FOR RANGOON

Goalpara 20-8-38 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 5-9-38 M M

Rizawani 25-8-38 T T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Wildenfels 24-8-38 L Edwards

Castalia 18-8-38 Anchor Line

B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Wildenfels 22-8-38

S S Carthage (boats) 20-8-38

S S Jalavihar 20-8-38

S S Irrawadi 20-8-38

S S Netravati 20-8-38

EXPORTS

S S Nalgora for London: 70 bales cotton rags C Nanalal; 10 bales tanned goat skins The Anglo Siam Corporation; 340 bundles aluminium ingots Jeewanlal (1929) Ltd; 100 bales akund cotton D Abraha.

mFor Hull: 334 bags myrabollams crushed H Bhagwandas; 1964 bags gr nut oil cake The Swastik Oil Mills.

For Havre: 287 bags mustard seed G Gokalchand; 120 bags mustard seed B Balwant.

S S Peebles for London: 65 casks condiments Poonjiaji.

For Manchester: 50 bales ctn twist waste C Jairam.

For Dunkirk: 50 bales ctn waste clean T Laxmidas.

S S Bhamo for Hamburg: 105 bales cotton waste P Dass; 130 bales raw cotton The Bombay Co Ltd.

For Port Said for orders: 660 bags raw cotton K Devchand.

For Gothenburg: 72 bales ctn twist waste Champaklal; 56 bales ctn twist fly Champaklal.

S S City of Khios for New York: 400 bags myrabollams K Tricamji.

For Norfolk: 308 bags myrabollams K Tricamji.

For Montreal: 188 drums castor oil The Swastik Oil Mills.

S S Kunishima Maru for Osaka: 110 tons scrap iron Faiz and Co; 500 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 200 bs raw cotton Kotak; 150 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Kobe: 800 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 500 bales raw cotton Kotak; 100 bales raw cotton L Ramji; 100 bales raw cotton C Jethabhai; 1500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Reichenfels for Hamburg: 55 bs cotton fly L O Vora; 223 bales ctn waste clean P D Vora; 55 bales ctn waste clean C Jairam; 272o bags gr nut oil cake P M Kataria; 266 bags gum S Khetsey; 81 bundles white metal ingots The Straits Calcutta Commercial, 31 bales raw cotton A Clayton, 100 bags cloves Lee and Muirhead; 7068 bags gr nut oil cake Swastik Oil Mills; 112 bales cotton fly R Pallonji.

For Antwerp: 40 bales hemp H K Kesharwalla; 30 bales ctn waste clean M Chandulal; 14 bags fleaseed A Virji; 150 bales hemp raw D Anandji; 150 cases cashew kernals M B P Zantze.

For Rotterdam: 1665 bags kardi seeds G Gokalchand; 55 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 100 cases cashew kernals M B P Zantze.

For Stockholm: 17 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 23 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal.

For Gothenburg: 10 cases cardamom seed A P Gupta; 105 bales ctn twist waste L O Vora.

For Copenhagen: 24 bales ctn waste clean M Chandulal.

For Salonica: 348 bags castorseed The Oil Seeds Trading.

For Piracous: 417 bags castorseed The Oil Seeds Trading.

For Oslo: 10 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 10 cases cardamoms A P Gupta.

For Aarhus: 50 cases cardamoms A P Gupta.

For Famagusta: 15 bales ctn grey pce goods A Virji

For Suez: 91 bales ctn grey pce goods A Virji.

For Euschede: 55 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S City of Canterbury for Dunkirk: 660 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

For Ghent: 213 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

For Antwerp: 330 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

For Liverpool: 102 bales wool raw Vijaysingh.

XXIV Maggio for Port Said for orders: 33334 bags gr nuts Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS

M S Tungsha Agents L Edwards from Gothenburg: 6364 bundles box boards; 222 bales paper.

From Hamburg: 101 cases empty glass bottles; 100 coils copper wire; 60 cases iron chains; 94 cases window glass; 67 cases earth colour; 50 pieces iron tubes; 34 cases brass sheathings.

From Oslo: 3790 bundles boxboards; 1980 bales paper; 44 cases boards; 300 bags nitrate of soda; 100 drums carbide.

From Antwerp: 142 pieces m s half round; 240 pieces bars; 650 cases merchandise; 40 bags lime stone; 54 bundles steel tubes; 500 bags marble chips; 100 bags iron washers; 1200 single bags whiting; 108 cases bolts and nuts; 77 cases textile machinery; 100 rolls copper wire; 47 bundles plywood; 50 casks hob nails; 150 casks hydrosulphide of sodium.

From Goteburg: 93 bundles steel, 175 cases wire nails; 40 cases staples; 160 bundles ceiling boards; 365 bales paper; 171 cases nails; 300 bags sulphate of alumina; 40 bundles iron rods.

From Rotterdam: 59 bundles plywood; 342 bales strawboards; 47 bales paper; 300 bags superphosphate; 50 D/John formic acid; 400 bags farina starch; 100 drums sunturp oil; 80 bales sizing pearl; 80 bales sizing flour;

From Lisbon: 67 bundles corks.

S S Narkunda Agents M Mackenzie from Sydney: 190 cases skin milk powder; 48 cases cud fruits; 53 bales wool tops; 34 casks tallow; 32 cases butter.

From Melbourne: 255 cases dried milk powder; 88 cases cud fruit; 53 cases lantogen; 60 cases dripping; 300 cases jams; 32 cases wool.

From Adelaide: 87 bars silver refined.

From Brisbane: 78 cases dripping.

From Colombo: 94 pkgs d/c nuts.

Absence Of Selling In N. Y. Cotton Market On Expectations Of Early Loans

AMERICAN COTTON CROP DOING WELL UNDER FAVOURABLE WEATHER

Loan Support To Prevent Any Material Decline In Prices

BOMBAY: August 22.

The New York Cotton Market was steady on Saturday on expectations of early announcement of Loan which is to be at 8.25c. per lb.

AMERICAN CROP PROSPECTS.

American Cotton Crop is doing well under favourable weather and boll-weevil activity is checked.

LOANS TO PREVENT FALL.

Mandatory Loans will prevent any material decline in prices although the next Bureau may show some small increase in the total production.

FUTURE MARKET OUTLOOK.

Cotton Markets are generally influenced by movement in Wall-Street, but we do not look for any important change in the near future. Thus it will be advisable to buy on quiet markets only for moderate profits.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Prices on the New York cotton market early advanced on lack of selling pressure on Saturday on expectations of the loan terms announcement, but the session reacted slightly when Stocks failed fully to maintain gains.

LOAN OUTLOOK

A message from Washington stated that A.A.A. officials said that they did not know when the cotton announcement would be made but that they are almost certain that it would not be made on Saturday.

Loans being mandatory there is no doubt about its announcement which is expected any moment and the basis will be 8.25c. per lb. This support is likely to prevent any important decline in prices and there is more disposition to buy.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened steady and advanced on renewed firmness of securities and foreign buying on balance. Prices later reacted on local offerings together with some hedge selling on a favourable weather map, indicating almost ideal conditions for weevil control. Prices thereafter rallied on trade fixation, recovery of stocks and scarcity of contracts. Finally local liquidation and hedging appeared with the session ending barely steady.

At the opening October was quoted unchanged at 8.30 and declined to 8.27 which was the lowest level. Later on there was improved demand and prices advanced to 8.41. The market closed at a decline of 1 to 2 points, spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 8.40c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton market was quiet and closed unchanged to 4 points down. Spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 8.33c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of one point with October 4.59. There was hedging of outside growths and Bombay selling. Offtake was poor. Scattered liquidation on favourable weather. Latterly light short covering appeared. The market closed unchanged. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 4.76d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was steady with a small business. Giza futures closed 2 to 3 points up and Uppers advanced 2 points.

WEEKLY REVIEW

The market was dominated by loan terms uncertainties, with traders hesitant to sell below the prospective loan level, especially in the face of continued crop and Weevil complaints. Owing to the uncertain effect of the Government loan on the spot basis, spot houses turned moderate buyers of near months, at the same time ceasing to sell near months against purchases of distants.

Trade price-fixing in nearby months is still the principal supporting feature. In the meantime, hopes for better prices are based on crop damage reports. Some believe that crop deterioration and the stabilising influence of the Government loan are warranting purchases, but others prefer caution on the theory that hedging of temporarily financed cotton would increase if loan terms prove disappointing. Uninteresting and trading markets are generally anticipated pending the loan announcement.

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern:—Generally firmer.
Central:—Fair and warmer.
Western:—Partly cloudy. Thunder showers. Temperatures continue at 90 degrees.

FORECAST.

Eastern:—Carolinas fair and warmer-Georgia partly cloudy&
Central.—Generally fair. New Orleans Louisina 94 degrees.
Western:—Partly cloudy.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest (11-46 a.m.)	8.41+11
N. Y. October Lowest (10-31 a.m.)	8.23—03
Liverpool October Highest	4.62+02
Liverpool October Lowest	4.59—01

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

There will be no loan detail to-day weather generally favourable support by good trade buying.

Cotton market continues dull and listless although present weather favourable believed crop gone backward since August 1st some insects complaints Central East Texas also parts eastern parts Central Belt trade generally bearish awaiting loan announcement meanwhile expect continued quiet markets.

Advance due to fixing on buyers call scarcity of contracts reacted on selling by local operators weather generally favourable

Market restricted awaiting loan details trade fixing firmed nears crop weather improved but many weevil complaints received textiles slow some price easiness think cotton price too low.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Washington still working out loan details but confident announcement will be made shortly. Think loan will probably be around 8.25 but terms attractive. Still favour purchases.

New York.—Recent favourable weather checking weevil activity causing considerable crop improvement.

Possibly next Bureau show some increase. Loan provisions however expected to prevent material decline. Favour purchases on good recessions.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have issued the following cable:—

Garside: Crop condition decline first half August about seasonal indicating little change prospect. Loan announcement expected this week. Statistics continue very adverse. Mill conditions adverse America, abroad. Commodities, business higher.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Aug 22

No precipitation, temperatures abnormally high in Western and Central Belts. Forecast: Entire Belt partly cloudy.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.41+1.
October	6.69+3.
November	6.69+3.
January	6.89+2.
March	6.95+2.
May	6.95+2.
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.04—0.
October	5.86+2.
November	5.86+2.
January	5.86+2.
March	5.88+2.
May	5.90+2.
July	5.93+2.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Aug. 22.

August	199.50—10.
November	198.50— 0.
December	197.90— 0.
February	197.80—10.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Aug. 22.

October	51.50
November	51.70

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 22.

THE LOCAL BULLION MARKET REMAINED ENTIRELY CLOSED BEING A "JAIN HOLIDAY".

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Aug. 20.

September	£10-8-9.
October	£10-10-0.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

October	63 5/8d.
December	62 1/8d.
March	60 7/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug. 20.

September	dol 0.63 7/8.
December	dol 0.65 7/8.
May	dol 0.68 1/2.

Cotton Teji Mandi

Bombay, Aug 22

Broach A/M—			
Monthly (21-9-38)—			
Tejimandi	6	12	0
Teji Rs. 5 diff	1	8	0
Teji Rs. 10/1 diff	0	12	0
Mandi Rs. 5 diff	1	8	0
Mandi Rs. 10 diff	0	12	0
Yearly Broach A/M	18	0	0
Teji Rs. 25 diff	2	12	0
Mandi Rs. 25 diff	2	4	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Following a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 156/14 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 156/2 on scattered selling and the market was quiet with a limited turnover.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of one point and it opened 2 points down and later on was quoted 4 points lower. There was increased selling in the local market and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 156.

To-day being a Jain Holiday the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A.	142	2	0
Broach A/M.	155	14	0
Oomra D/J.	138	10	0
Bengal D/J.	116	12	0

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, Aug 22

	To-day	To-day
Broach J/A	1250	73500

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Aug. 22.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U P		119	116	113	110
Punjab	...	119	116	113	110
Rajputana	...	119	116	113	110
Oomra No. 3	143	140	137	134	
C. P. No. 1	151	148	145	142	...
C. P. No. 2	146	143	140	137	...
Broach No. 2	...	147	145	143	141
Punjab-Ame.	...	172	169	166	163
Surat	...	201	198	195	192
Rajpipla	..	193	190	187	184
Navsari		207	104	201	196

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Bengal Superfine	121/23
Bengal Fine	118/20
Bengal F.G.	116/18
C. P. 1	142/44
C. P. 2	139/40
Arvi	140/41
Amraoti	137/40
Ellichpur	139/41
Berar	138/40
Khandesh	135/35
Jalna/Sailu	133/35
Burwah/Sanavad	137/39
Khandwa	137/39
Harda/Khirkiya	137/39
Mathia	122/27
Malkapur	135/37
Broach	140/41
Punjab 4F.	162/67
Punjab 289 F	167/97
Sindh N. T.	172/82
Kampala	258/60
Jinja	247/49
Navsari	202/04
New Manza	250

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Aug 22

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales 2 days. This year Last year

Khandesh		53,958	206,505
Central India		50,479	338,845
Barsi and Nagar	50	150,436	174,497
Hyderabad Gaorani		40,380	101,682
Berar	630	332,710	579,602
Central Provinces	155	85,880	114,551
Total Oomras	835	713,843	1,515,682
Dholera	104	157,775	182,724
N W Provinces		3,112	10,399
Rajputana	119	16,781	97,443
Sind Punjab		527,408	353,427
Broach	131	267,698	342,939
Coompta and Dharwar	209	84,101	74,275
Westerns Northerns	166	29,613	40,642
Cocoanada		23	155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		8,767	21,858
American		177,893	20,194
Egyptian, African and Sudan		541,985	456,364
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	240
Total	1,564	2,539,230	3,116,342

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 18th Aug

In full-pressed bales 20-8-38 This year Last year

Europe	2,626	339,405	487,747
Japan and China	7,108	747,707	1,579,214
Coast Ports		62,463	41,979
Up-country by Rail		285,342	319,915
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		8,810	5,540
Total	9,734	1,543,727	2,434,395

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 18th August	1,456
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,528,666
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,115,152
Decrease	586,486

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:

Oct. 107 Dec. 112 Jan. 118 March 124 May 132 July 137 at Cross Rate 4.88 1/16

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1939 157/8—Liverpool May 1939 4.77 Rs. 50 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1939 157/8—New York May 8.37 Rs. 33 1/8 at Cross Rate 4.88 1/16.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Broach J/A 1938 op 143 5/8; highest 144 1/8; lowest 143 1/2; closing 143 5/8.

Broach A/M 1939 op 158; highest 158 1/8; lowest 157 1/2; closing 157 5/8.

Oomra D/Jan. op 140 3/4; highest 140 3/4; lowest 140 1/8; closing 140 1/8.

Bengal D/Jan. op 118 5/8; highest 118 5/8; lowest 118 1/4; closing 118 1/4.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (21-9-38) Rs. 6 5/8.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-2-39) Rs. 17 1/4.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 22.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32 near 15/16 Forward.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Oct. 1/32 Nov/March.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276 1/4
Bank's buying T T 273 3/4

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1320
Bank's buying T T 1345

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 3/4
Japan Banks buying 60 days 76 5/8

AMSTERDAM
Bank's selling D D 66 1/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 49

SINGAPORE
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 89 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.88 20th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 22nd inst.
Hongkong/London 1/3 22nd inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 5/16 22nd inst.
Java/London 8.91 3/8 22nd inst.
London/Paris 178.78 20th inst.
London/Belgium 28.96 1/4 20th inst.
London/Switzerland 21.28 1/2 20th inst
London/Berlin 12.17 1/4 20th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 5/8 20th inst.
London/New York 4.87.96 20th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.92 3/8 20th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 20th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £7-2-6 1/2 19th inst.
Gold £7-2-5 1/2 20th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 3/8 19th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 5/16 20th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 1/4 19th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 3/16 20th inst
Silver New York Ready 43 19th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 20th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 17/32 per cent 19th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 17/32 per cent 20th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 19th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 20th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
2 months 3/4 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug. 22.

IT BEING A JAIN HOLIDAY NO BUSINESS WAS DONE TO-DAY ON THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug. 22.

The market was officially open to-day but Members refrained from doing any business on account of a 'Jain holiday'

SHARES DELIVERED

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

Tata Ordinary	1660
Indian Iron	1100
Asso. Cement	100
Tata Deferred	65
Bombay Dyeing	47
Gokak	40
Century	25
New Great	25
Central India	20

BANKERS' CLEARING

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 18-8-1938 were as under:—

Number of cheques 84672
Amount of cheques Rs. 11,04,87,922-15-2.

TRADE TENDENCIES

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable:—

Cotton:—"Expect loan about 8.25 with allowances for grade and staple. Temporarily trading market between 4.50 and 4.70d."

Wheat:—"Statistical position too bearish but advise caution short side around 60 pence for December."

Metals:—"Copper trading market £39 to £42.

Tin would only buy around £190.

Lead rather favour purchases."

Rubber:—"Continue feel bullish for January/March below 8d."

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st September 1937 to 18th Aug. 1938		2,528,656
Same time previous season		3,115,152
Exports from 1st Sept. 1937 to 18th Aug. 1938	1937	1936
United Kingdom	66,711	82,081
Continent	272,169	396,756
China	35,014	44,000
Japan	662,693	1,535,214
Coast Ports	62,463	41,979
U.S.A.	525	8,910
	1,149,575	2,108,940
Total exports by rail, 1st 1937 to 18th August 1938		385,342
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1937 to 18th Aug. 1938		1,035,333
Same period last year		769,847
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 18th Aug. 1938		955,005
Same time last year		724,464

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts of cotton from Upcountry from 1st September 1937 to 11th August 1938	1,509,613
Same time previous season	2,229,845
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. 1937 to 4th Aug. 1938	1,254,524
Same time previous year	2,083,980

LIMITED BUSINESS ON CALCUTTA EXCHANGE

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co have issued the following report dated Calcutta Aug. 19.—

The period under review was like the previous one a short working week owing to the incidence of holidays. Thursday and Friday being two holidays the actual working was limited to three days a week. Both London and New York are passing through the holiday period and to that extent buoyant tone exhibited for some days past was lacking. The local stock exchange presented a quiet but hesitant tone in most of the leading sections. The political situation on the continent instead of showing signs of improvement is getting complicated as the rattling of the German sword is again in the forefront. The Bombay Stock Exchange presented an animated appearance during the initial period of the week but on report of the cessation of the Russo—Japanese hostilities coupled with easier advices from Wall Street, the optimism received a rude shock and prices of Tata Steels and Cotton shares declined considerably.

JUTE.

During the initial stage of the period review, Jute shares exhibited some nervousness on account of steadily declining markets of finished goods but towards the close a more cheerful tone was in evidence. Howrah touching as low as 43/14 gradually improved to 45/12. Kamarhatty closed steady at 433, Kanknarrah at 332, Anglo India at 292, Alliance at 181, Kinnison were dealt in at 525, Auckland marked at 155, Lansdowne at 135, Dalhousie at 290, Standard at 225, Fort William at 195, India at 225, Champdany at 136, Barnagore found buyers at 117 after receding to 112, Belvedere were quoted at 315, Gourepore at 515, Reliance dropping back to 56 improved to 58/8. National were good at 19/8, Clive at 20/8 Nuddea 33/8.

COTTON.

This section ruled weak in sympathy with weak Cotton advices from Bombay. A deal in Dunbar was recorded at 166. Kesoram ranged around 6/10, Mohini Mills priced at 11/2, New Victoria ord. 0/15 Pref. 4, Cawnpore Textiles 3/14.

COAL.

This section was easier and only a limited turnover took place. Bengal were marked at 330, Equitable at 35/8, New Beerbhoom at 18/6, West Jamuria at 32/4, Bokaro Ramgarh 17/4, Burrakur 13/4, Dhemo Main 12/14. East Indian 24/4, Hurriladih 16/4, Katras Jherriah 25/4, Mundulpore 10, Raneegunj 33/2, Union 27, Aldih 4/4, Bhalgorah 4/6, Deoli 6/14, Talcher 1/5, Churulia 1/8.

DIVIDENDS.

Equitable Rs. 1/4, West Jamuria 1/4, Mundulpore 0/6, Hurriladih 0/10, Dhemomani 0/8, Aldih Nil.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Engineering group ruled steady at the close. Indian Iron and Steel receding to Rs. 30/10 gradually firmed up to 32. Burn and Co. ord. were taken at 243, Indian Galvanizing were in request at Rs. 20/14, Arther Butler done at Rs. 10, Hukumchand Elec. ord. were good at Rs. 8, Defd. at 1/14, Marshalls eased to 1/12(National Iron done at 3/6, Saran Engineering at 5/2. There was a good stir in Steel Corporation ord. which come in for special attention. During the week the price came down to 7/8 but later spurted up to Rs. 8/1, Preference remain unchanged at 85. Indian Steel and Wire Products deferreds changed hands at 255, Ordinary at 352. In mining issues, Burma Corporation remained dull at 6/7, Indian Copper at 2/6, Consolidated Tin were quiet at 5/8, B. B. Petroleum found sellers at 3/4, Indo-Burma Petroleum found sellers at 113 without any business passing in absence of buyers. In sugar section Cawnpore were priced at Rs. 19/12, Champaran at 14, Buland at 12, B.I.C. ord. were done at 3/2, Dunlop Rubber ord. at 15/8, Indian cables at 12, Rhotas Industries at 23/8. In public utility concerns Bengal Telephone ord. changed hands at 18/6. Jubbulpore Electric at 12/4, Patna at 15, Midnapore Zemindary were registered at 82/8. Reserve Bank at 116.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 20.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Water Works Com.	10
Amr. Power and Light Com.	5
Amr. Power and Light Pfd 5 p.c. A	30
Amr. Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	19
Electric P. and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	36
Electric Bond Common	7
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	49
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	26
Columbia Gas and Elec.	7
Int. Tel. and Tel.	9
Int. Tel. and Tel. 4 1/2 p.c. 1939	100
American Tel and Tel	141 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	493
Western Union Telg.	27 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio Rly.	8
Great North Pfd. Rly.	22 1/2
New York Central Rly.	19
Pennsylvania Rly.	20
Southern Pacific Rly.	18 1/2
Union Pacific Rly.	90
United S. Rubber	45
Texas Corp.	46
Sherwin Williams	105
Alaska Juneau	11
Montgomery Ward	57
United States Steel	59
Bethlehem Steel	57
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	98
Crucible Steel	34
Ludlum Steel	18
National Steel	59
Republic Steel	18
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	8
United S. Smelting	62
Steel C., of Canada	70
Anaconda Copper Mining	34 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	49 1/4
Westinghouse Air Brake	25
Chrysler Motors	73
General Motors	48
Packard Motors	5
General Electric	41 3/4
Boeing Airplane	26
Aviation Corp	4
Curtis Wright	5
American Radiator	14
Union Carbide	82
Consolidated Oil	9 1/4
Imperial Oil of Canada	17
Phillips Pet. Oil	40
Socony Oil	14 3/4
St. Oil of N.J.	64
Chase Bank	30 1/4
National City Bank	24 3/4
National Dairy	15
Allis Chalmers	49

Turnover 250,000 shares. Slightly higher.

Place Of Indian Oilseeds In World Trade

Principal Needs Which Need Attention

II

(From A Correspondent.)

Indian Oilseeds are playing an important part in the world trade and the followng article which describes present needs will be found very interesting:—

STANDARDIZATION OF WEIGHTS

The fourth need of the oilseed trade is the standardisation of weights and measures. It is a well-known fact that weights and measures in India have never been settled upon an organized system for the country as a whole or even for provinces. The need for having a uniform system of weights and measures is the greatest at this time when the country is enjoying a stable Government. The Weights and Measures Committee appointed by the Government of India after a careful examination of the whole question reported that the system of weights to be adopted in India should be the following Indian Railway weights.

8 Khashkhas eq. 1 Chawal.
8 Chawal eq. 1 Ratti.
8 Ratti eq. 1 Masha.
3 Mashas eq. 1 Tank.
12 Mashas eq. 2 Tola.
5 Tolas eq. 1 Chhatak.
16 Chhatak eq. 1 seer.
40 Seers eq. 1 Maund.

This has also recently been supported by the Marketing Department of the Government of India in their report on Linseed.

SYMPATHETIC RAILWAY RATES

Another need of the oilseed trade is the sympathetic rate policy of the railways. It is often asserted that the railway rates in India are so framed as to encourage the flow of oilseeds to port-towns, and that is understood to be encouraging the export of oilseeds. This policy of the railways in India is said to be working not in the interests of the oilseed trade in general and oil-pressing industry in particular as it discourages the establishment of oil mills in the interior industrial centre. This has been the long-standing complaint of the public which the railways in India have not yet been able to redress, in spite of the recommendations of the several committees and commissions.

Another direction in which the oilseed trade needs the sympathy of the Indian Railways is the proper classification of seeds. Whereas most of the oil-seeds are classed under Seeds common and charged as class I, groundnut, which is one of the most valuable oilseed crops of India is classed under class IV for which the railway rate is much higher than on other oilseeds. We understand that in spite of several representations of different Chambers of Commerce the railways have so far not seen their way to put groundnut in class I, in which almost all the other seeds, except coconut kernels, are classed. This we consider to be a disparity in the classification of seeds which needs the immediate attention of the railways.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE

The 6th need of the oilseed trade is to have well organized Produce Exchanges on the most up-to-date lines. A Produce Exchange is to be differentiated from a Trade Association. The activities of such organisations have to do with questions of general interests to trade as a shole, such as freight rates, settlement of claims etc., whereas a Produce Exchange has generally the following primary functions.

a. To provide a convenient market or trading place.
b. To regulate business dealings of members.
c. To provide a system to facilitate the settlement of trade disputes.
d. To establish uniform grades and a system of inspection.
e. To inquire into and to disseminate market information.

It may be pointed out that in India most of the organisations interested in oilseeds are mere trade Association. There is hardly any organisation which can be called a produce exchange on the lines of the Minneapolis Grain Exchange of the United States.

In Bombay there are few trade Associations consisting of persons interested in the oilseed trade but they are too small to conduct a produce exchange on the proper lines. In case all these associations combined it could be possible to have a Produce Exchange on the most up-to-date lines in a city like Bombay which is an important oilseed market.

Another need of the oilseed trade is the construction of proper warehouses. Warehousing is as important to trade as the railroad or the bank. Indeed what bank is to money, warehouse is to storable commodities. It is safe depository. It carries a reserve to guard against want and famines. So essential is the proper functioning of the warehouse system for general welfare that special laws have been passed in other countries to regulate it. Unfortunately in India no rgulated system of warehousing exists. It is highly desirable that a Warehouse Act on the lines of the "United States Warehouse Act of 1916" be passed. The purpose of this Act which was passed in the U. S. A. are (1) to encourage proper storage of agricultural products, (2) to eliminate any underhand or questionable practices and (3) to develop a warehouse receipt system acceptable to bankers for loans against agricultural products. This Act porvides for the licensing of public warehouses storing agricultural products so that the integrity of their Receipts may be beyond any question.

The question of constructing warehouse for agricultural produce attracted the attention of the Banking Inquiry Committee, in 1931. The committee recognizing the importance of warehouses as a definite link in the trade of agricultural products in India suggested the starting of warehouses in India. In spite of the difficulties and deep-rooted objection of the cultivator to the pooling which alone is serious obstacle a scheme of warehousing the Committee said: We, however, feel that experiments should be made at selected centres and the benefits of standardization grading and pooling, brought home to the agriculturists, by propaganda and education, as the warehouse receipts, would be welcomed in the money market and would be very affective means for cheapening the rate for marketing finance. We should like to note that similar difficulties existed in Canada as early as 1907, but they have now been overcome by educative propaganda. The Committee also recommended that Provincial Governments should consider the desirability of advancing long-term loans at concessional rates to co-operative societies to build godowns in centres which provide good markets. In fact, the late Mr. B. F. Madon prepared a draft of the Bill for the establishment of warehouses in India and submitted the same to the Banking Inquiry Committee but nothing seems to have come out of it.

A CENTRAL ORGANIZING BODY

The last need, though not of the least importance, is the institution by Government of a central organizing body on the lines of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. At present in each terminal market there are several trade associations which because of their limited resources and knowledge cannot do much in the organization of trade in a commodity of world-wide importance. For instance, in Bombay, according to the present arrangement the spot transactions in linseed are entered into under the rule and regulations of the Grain Merchants Association, while the future market in linseed is regulated by the rules of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce and the future transactions in castorseeds, groundnut, and cotton seed are mainly done under the rules of the seeds Trader's Association. Trade in copra is regulated by the rules of the "Kariana Merchants' Association."

UNIFORM RULES

The existence of a number of bodies each having its own rules and regulations is detrimental to the growth of uniform rules of business and various other arrangements. Sometimes the interests of these bodies prove to be conflicting and the differences between the types of contracts, rules for survey and arbitration remove the element of calculation which is so essential for a health development of trade. Again, because of the puny size of these associations they cannot make a strong representation, or as a matter of fact, take any effective line of action. This is one of the reasons why these associations have not so far been able to have a Grain Exchange in the Bombay Market. Again, because of their small size and inadequate resources they cannot act as Bureaus of Information for oilseeds which would supply information regarding production, marketing, supply, etc., of oilseed trade in India is not properly organized and suffers from many diseases which need the hand of an expert surgeon.

Several years ago the cotton trade of India suffered from similar defects until the present Indian Central Cotton Committee was formed in 1921. The Committee has now been in existance for over 17 years and during this period, by combining scientific research with practical progress has been responsible for very valuable work in all directions. It has prompted the interests of the growers of cotton by the enforcement of the Cotton Transport Act, in several areas thus maintaining standards of quality of cotton grown there and preventing adulteration with inferior qualities. It has also enforced the cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, which provides for the marketing of bales so that adulteration and other malpractices can be easily traced to their origin. The committee also urged the necessty for the standardisation of weights and measures so as to prevent growers from being defrauded when marketing their produce. The Committee also runs under its auspices a technical laboratory which has done very valuable work in connection with improving the quality. The oilseed trade of India suffers from a host of defects. We feel that nothing short of a Central Organizing Body on the lines of Indian Central Cotton Committee would be able to remove them and that too in a fairly long time.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Wheat	1,970 cwts.
Linseed	2,221 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	12 cwts.
Gingellyseed	144 cwts.
Poppyseed	29 cwts.
Groundnuts	8,522 cwts.
Rice	7,395 cwts.
Myrabollams	844 cwts.
Cottonseed	933 cwts.
Mowraseed	29 cwts.
Gram	1,314 cwts.
Joowar	2,408 cwts.
Barley	464 cwts.
Bajree	675 cwts.
Indian Sugar	1,711 cwts.

Textile Tariff Board Members At Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Aug. 22

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla and other members of the Textile Tariff Board arrived at Hyderabad yesterday on a two days' visit. They are expected to examine certain officials, and merchants and record evidence. On Tuesday tney will proceed to Aurangabad and will return to Hyderabad the next day. They will leave for Bombay on Thursday.

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Regd. No. B. 1065

ask for KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE FOR MALARIA SOLD EVERYWHERE

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1938

Staggering Casualty List In Train Tragedy

Bride And Mother Killed: Children Miraculously Saved: Disaster Worse Than Expected

TRICHINOPOLY: August 21.

Inquiries by the "Associated Press" special correspondent at the S. I. R. Headquarters reveal that the magnitude of the disaster that befell the Shencottah Passenger last night is far greater than it was expected to be at first.

THE DISASTER IS SAID TO BE THE WORST OF ITS KIND ON THIS SECTION, THE VICTIMS BEING ALL THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS AND THE RAILWAY STAFF.

The work of extrication went on right up to the evening and is still going on. One is not certain whether all bodies have been removed.

The latest unofficial figures of the casualties are 35 dead and 120 injured, many seriously. The injured are being taken either to Dindigul or Madura.

A pathetic sight was witnessed at the Trichinopoly platform this evening when a relief train returning from the scene of the accident brought four dead bodies of a Brahmin marriage party, that of the bride, her mother and a small child, who all boarded the train at Trichinopoly last night.

The only survivor of the party is the bride's father, who escaped with injuries and is now in the Dindigul hospital.

It is reported that six or seven children had a miraculous escape, being thrown away. They were picked up alive and taken to Madura.

The train driver and the second firemen escaped with injuries, while the first fireman died instantaneously. In the R.M.S. van both the sorter and the attender had a miraculous escape. Only one cooly died in that van.

29 KILLED: 119 INJURED

TRICHINOPOLY: August 22.

Mr. C. A. Muirhead, Agent, South Indian Railway, who had been camping in Madras, arrived here last night and left at 6 this morning to inspect the scene of occurrence and also to see the injured in Madura Hospital.

Dr. Norman, Principal Medical Officer, South Indian Railway, is accompanying the Agent.

The latest figures of casualties estimate the death roll at 29, and the number of injured at 119.

The Chief Engineer and the Chief Mechanical Engineer had been to the spot and made arrangements for speedy restoration of the line which will very likely be restored by Wednesday.—A.P.

KILLED PASSENGERS IDENTIFIED

BOMBAY, Aug. 22.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, South Indian Railway wires to the "United Press" from Madura:

"In connection with the train smash at Madura yesterday through running will probably be obstructed for another 24 hours. Through trains on this line are being diverted via Manamadura Junction while trains blocked here are being transhipped.

"Addresses of thirteen persons killed at the spot and identified are as follows: (1) Kuppayi Ammal, D|o Gulameera Rowther, East Masi Street, Madura; (2) Syed Rowther, son of Kasim Rowther, Madura, aged 3 months; (3) Rajalakshmi Ammal, mother of Rengan Chetty, Dindigul; (4) K. Renga Chetty, Dindigul, aged 35; (5) Kasturi Rengan, Guard, S|o Station Master, Samudram; (6) John, S|o Bevasagayam, Spencer's waiter No. 12, Dindigul; (7) P. Davis, Fireman, Madura; (8) K. Sankara Subba, Proprietor, Kumara Music Hall, Nazareth; (9) Minakshi, sister of Siromani Bhagavathar, aged 16; (10) Kalyani, mother of Siromani Bhagavathar, aged 50; (11) Anasuya, daughter of Siromani Bhagavathar, age 6; (12) Lakshminarayan Naidu, C|o M. Subha Naidu, Dindigul, aged 40; (13) Logasundaram, R.M.S. Porter, Trichy, son of Sivagurunatha Pillai, 17, Kallmkara St., Trichy.

"The age, sex and nationality of nine passengers, killed at the spot and not identified were as follows: (1) Mohomedan male aged 40; (2) Mohomedan male aged 14; (3) Mohomedan male aged 50; (4) Hindu female aged 24; (5) Hindu female aged 40; (6) Hindu female aged 22; (7) Male aged 40; (8) Male aged 40; (9) Male aged 33.

"Eleven persons were treated as out-patients in the hospital at Madura yesterday and the following three persons were admitted as inpatients to-day: (1) Sikander Rowther, East Masi St., Madura; (2) Alla Pitchair, South Gate, Madura; (3) Muthusamy Naidu, Railway Police Constable, Madura (transferred from Dindigul Hospital).

"Total casualties so far are 31. Further details will follow."—United Press.

The Working Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress will meet in Nagpur on September 17 and 18 next.

APPROACHES TO CONGRESS NAGAR

C. P. Govt. Grants Rs. 41,000 For Road Improvement

JUBBULPORE, August 22.

Preparations for the next session of the Indian National Congress have been begun in earnest. Government and Congress Committees are co-operating to make the Mahakosnal session as great a success as the Haripura One.

The construction of a new road measuring about four miles is shortly to be undertaken by the Public Works Department with an additional remodelling and asphalting of a portion of the Jubbulpore-Nagpur Road between Garha and Sagra. The Jubbulpore Municipal Committee has been requested to remodel and widen the feeder road from Madan Mahal Railway Station to the Jubbulpore-Nagpur Road, and it is expected that the Committee will accede to this request.

The C. P. Government have sanctioned Rs. 23,000 for the macademising of the feeder road from Sagra to Lamehtaghat, the site of the Congress Nagar, the total Government grant in this connection being Rs. 41,000.

The Burma Shell Oil Company have agreed to make special suitable arrangements for the supply of petrol, kerosene, and their representative is already on the spot inspecting the site.

Messrs. Jainarain and Premlal, Malguzars of the village of Amanpur, have agreed to allow the use of their land measuring 20,000 sq. feet for volunteers camps, etc. free of cost.

At a meeting of the Tender sub-Committee of the Congress held here 18 out of 40 tenders have been accepted for materials required for the construction of the Congress Nagar.—A. P.

NILGIRI DURBAR AND SUBJECTS IN CONFLICT

Failure Of Peace Negotiations

BALASORE (Cuttack), Aug. 21.

Although complete reticence is maintained regarding the negotiations carried on between the Nilgiri Prajamandal and the Durbar and the intervention of the Political Agent and Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab, enquiries made by the "United Press" reveal that hopeful signs which were visible in the beginning have now reached the breaking point.

The Nilgiri Durbar is understood to be unwilling to concede the major demands such as abolition of "Bethi" "Magam" rights. The people on the other hand are determined to win at least the major points.

Meanwhile the Durbar is stated to have trebled its Police Force and recruited Gurkhas. The Political Agent is understood to have shifted his Headquarters temporarily to Balasore.—United Press.

DAMASCUS SENSATION

Reputed Syrian Leader Not Allowed Entry Into Home Town

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

Fifteen were injured and 39 have been arrested by the police of Damascus following a clash between the members of the Liberal Party and members of Nationalist Government Party: says a report published in a daily here.

It is stated that while Dr. Abdul Rahman Shahbander, the well-known Syrian leader and President of the Liberal Party at Damascus, was proceeding to Damascus from Egypt via Beyrout, a big procession comprising nearly three thousand of his followers had gathered around the station to accord him a warm reception while another big procession had also gathered with black flags bearing the symbols of the Nationalists shouting "Go back Doctor, Go Back Doctor". As a result a serious clash occurred.

On arrival Dr. Shahbander was prevented by the Government to alight from the train and was sent back under the escort of police and coastal military guards to Beyrout. Both military and Sengalese police are now stationed in the main streets of Damascus. Processions and assemblies have been banned by a special order of the Police Commissioner. Dr. Shahbander had been residing for a long time [illegible] it was alleged by the present Government of Syria that he is involved in a conspiracy to smash the Premiership of Jamil Mardam Bey.

Dr. Shahbander is a well-known Arabic writer and journalist. He had been sentenced to death by the French Government during the Great War, but at the eleventh hour he succeeded in crossing the Syrian border into Palestine and Egypt in Bedouin Arabic dress.

ARABIAN PACT AND AFTER

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

The Iraqian Plenipotentiary extraordinary and Minister of the Iraqian Embassy at Jeddah (Hedjaz), has left Jeddah suddenly for Yemen to see the Imam (Ruler) in connection with the Arabian Pact recently signed by Yemen, Iraq and Saudi Kingdom, according to a message received here.

EGYPTIAN EXPERTS FOR IRAN

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

For the first time Iran will have among its P. W. Department an Egyptian engineering staff to be appointed for a period of five years. It is understood that Agha Mahmoud Jum, the Prime Minister of Iran, who had recently gone to Egypt at the head of the Royal Wedding Deputation, reported to his Cabinet the splendid work of the P.W. and Irrigation Departments in Egypt and pointed out the desirability of appointing Egyptian experts for similar work in Iran. In this connection a contract for appointing an Egyptian staff comprising 6 persons for a period of five years has been signed by the Government of Iran and the Egyptian P.W. Department.

INCOME-TAX BILL SELECT COMMITTEE TO BE REFORMED?

Sequel To Muslim League Party's Objection

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

Lobby talks indicate the possibility of the reconstitution of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Income-tax Bill. The objection raised against the present Committee is that it was constituted under entirely different circumstances.

Usual procedure to be adopted in constituting the Select Committees is to allot representation to various parties according to their respective strengths. At the time when the Select Committee was appointed, both the Independent and the Democratic Parties were in existence and therefore, both of them had got their share. But with the advent of the New Muslim League Party, they have been wiped out. It is, therefore, now being urged that the New Select Committee representing present party position in Assembly should be constituted. I am told further that Mr. N. M. Joshi who is a member of the Select Committee is unable to serve on it as he has to be in Geneva in October. Legal position regarding the proposed motion for reconstitution of the Select Committee is being examined.

The present developments go to justify the stand taken by the Congress Party, when it put forward a motion for circulation and suggested the appointment of the Select Committee in September session. It was at Mr. Jinnah's instance that the House agreed to appoint immediately the Select Committee subject to the Executive order for circulation. I am told it is Mr. Jinnah's new party, which now feels aggrieved that it has only two members on the Select Committee and wants reconstitution based on present party position. The Select Committee is expected to meet in Delhi on October 13. The Assembly session will probably open on November.

COPIES OF BIBLE CONFISCATED

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

Eighty-one copies of the Bible containing a considerable quantity of Heroin hidden in the binding leather of the copies and worth nearly four thousand pounds have been confiscated by the police of the Palestine, according to a report published in the dailies here. The consignment had been sent by a Rabin from America and was addressed directly to Tel Fviv, the Jewish Colony, in Palestine.

Echo Of Travancore National Bank Crash

Finance Member's Statement On Reserve Bank's Relations With Scheduled Banks

SIMLA, August 22.

The Finance Member, replying to three short notice questions by Mr. Satyamurthi and Swami Venkatachalam Chetty in the Assembly, made a statement on the relation between the Reserve Bank and Scheduled Banks.

He said: "I think it will be more satisfactory if I made a general statement which will cover the various points which have been raised. I do this because of the wide interest which has been taken in this matter, but I should like to reiterate what I have said previously about confidentiality of communications between the Reserve Bank and the Government and to say that any departure which I make in this statement from this general rule is not to be regarded as a precedent.

MATTER 'SUB-JUDICE'

The affairs of the bank in question are now before the Courts and the Reserve Bank, with the permission of the Madras High Court, conducted preliminary investigation into its affairs and has submitted its opinion to the Court. In the circumstances it would be improper to inquire at this stage into the relationship between that bank and the Reserve Bank or make other inquiries which are intimately connected with a matter which is 'sub-judice.'

The closure of that bank had temporary repercussions on other banks in South India and the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank went to Madras to look into the situation. The actual run on the Scheduled Banks, however, was slight and was stopped by the issue of a communique by the Reserve Bank that it considered the general Banking position sound and that it saw no reason why other South Indian Banks should be adversely affected by the closure of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank in the circumstances which were peculiar to it.

Several requests for financial assistance were made by the Scheduled Banks and the Reserve Bank met them to the extent, which it judged sufficient and which in fact proved sufficient to meet the situation.

LEGAL POWERS ADEQUATE

Government have no reason to believe that the Reserve Bank authorities did not adequately discharge their obligations under the Reserve Bank Act. Government are in continuous touch with the Reserve Bank through their official Director on the Central Board and are satisfied that the Bank's legal powers are adequate to enable it to assist the banks which are soundly run and that, despite criticisms which appear to have been levelled against the bank on this question, it used them adequately and on proper lines and in conformity with the Reserve Bank Act.

As regards individual transactions with scheduled banks, both on this occasion and previously, the relations between the Reserve Bank and the Scheduled Banks must be confidential, if interests of the latter are to be properly safeguarded and Government, therefore, do not consider it would be desirable to seek or give any further information as to the types of bills discounted or advances made to the Scheduled Banks beyond the totals which are published in the weekly returns of the Reserve Bank.

NEED FOR CLOSE CONTACTS

The Reserve Bank fully realises that, if it is to be in a position to render timely assistance to the soundly run banks which may find themselves in temporary difficulties, it must keep in close touch with the affairs when they are running smoothly and it has on several occasions indicated to them its desire to do so, but the ability of the Reserve Bank to keep in touch with them clearly depends largely on the Scheduled Banks themselves as the Reserve Bank cannot compel them to disclose their affairs to it. It is, however, again addressing them in this matter.

NO REFUSAL OF ASSISTANCE

As regards the various types of security which it may accept under the Act, there appears to be considerable misapprehension. The Reserve Bank did not refuse assistance in any instance on technical grounds, but it naturally reserved discretion to limit its assistance to what it considered necessary and under the most appropriate security. This is the first occasion in the history of the Reserve Bank in which assistance has been required on account of a run and, though so far, it considers its legal powers adequate and after all, the powers given to the Bank in the Act were based on a more careful examination of central banks in other countries, it is examining them in the light of their recent practical application and will invite comments of scheduled banks. If, thereafter, the Bank considers any further powers desirable, it will no doubt report to the Government.'

Several supplementaries were attempted, but the Finance Member suggested that members might first study the statement made by him and then put down any question on points not covered by it. – A. P.

Government Of India Service Examinations

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

A competitive examination for entrance to the Class II Service of the Government of India will be held from August 30.

Selection Boards consisting of members of the Federal Public Service Commission and officers of the Survey of India interviewed prospective candidates during July at three centres namely, Calcutta, Dehra Dun and Bangalore.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE CALENDAR

IF YOU WANT HER UNHARMED---I MUST HAVE THE COMPLETE PLANS FOR THE AUTOMATIC RIFLE---WHERE ARE THEY ?
5-27
I SEE YOU STOLE CALENDARS FROM MY HOME, KRONCK---AND FROM DEBNEY'S OFFICE---WEREN'T YOU SMART ENOUGH TO FIGURE OUT THEIR CLUE ?
TIME IS PRECIOUS, ANSON---LET'S NOT WASTE IT!
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TELL US WHERE THE PLANS ARE--OR THIS THUMBSCREW WILL MAKE YOU!
DO YOU THINK THAT WILL MAKE ME TELL, KRONCK?
PERHAPS--IF I USE IT ON HER!
LET HIM, GERRY--IT WON'T MATTER---SO LONG AS HE DOESN'T GET THE PLANS!
LYMAN ANDERSON

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